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PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.30	4.45	5.55	7.21
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	2.31	4.44	5.58
Shatin ...Dep.	7.02	—	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	2.43	4.56	6.11
Taipei ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.48	11.04	12.34	1.49	2.56	5.09	6.24
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.21	—	—	9.53	11.09	12.39	1.54	3.01	5.14	6.29
Fanning ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	3.11	5.24	6.39
Shungshui ...Dep.	7.36	—	—	9.07	10.22	11.52	2.07	3.15	5.28	6.43
Shumshui ...Arr.	7.42	8.45	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.10	2.13	3.21	5.34	6.49
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	7.19	8.06	10.39	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	5.20	6.06	6.40
Shumshui ...Dep.	7.29	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	5.27	6.15	6.45
Fanning ...Dep.	7.31	8.17	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	5.31	6.19	6.49
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.41	8.27	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	5.41	6.29	6.59
Taipei ...Dep.	7.46	8.32	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	5.45	6.33	7.03
Shatin ...Dep.	7.56	8.42	11.17	12.21	3.35	4.52	5.48	5.55	6.43	7.13
Yauwatt ...Dep.	8.12	8.57	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.10	6.58	7.28
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.20	9.06	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	6.18	7.06	7.36

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...	7.45	11.30	2.30	3.30	6.25	—	—	—	—	—
Shatankok ...	8.40	12.25	3.15	4.15	7.20	—	—	—	—	—

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hongkong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.
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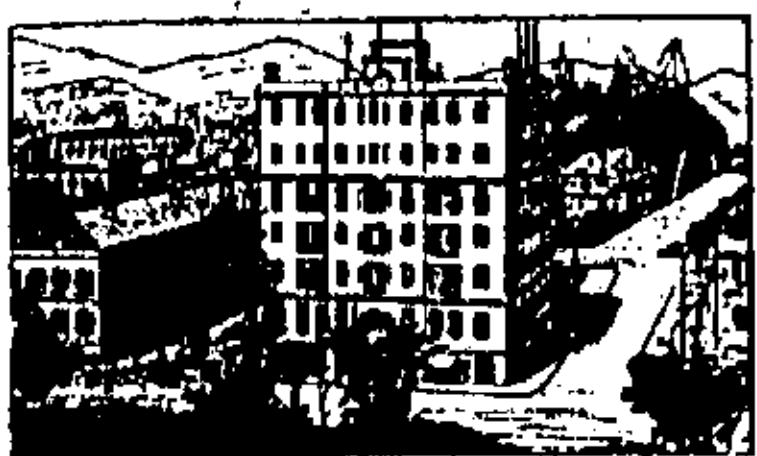
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THE THIRD GENERATION.

"CHINA THE LAND WE LOVE."

[BY AN OLD RESIDENT.]

"Helen will now read an address in English," said the head girl at St. Stephen's Girls' College on Saturday evening.

"Helen," whispered a lady in the row behind ours, "Helen is the daughter of Dr. C. C. Wu."

"Ah! daughter of Dr. C. C. Wu and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang," echoed another English member of the audience.

And so Helen stood out on the platform and read aloud, in fluent English, a carefully composed address which expressed the gratitude of the past and present Chinese students of St. Stephen's Girls' College to the Englishwoman who is going "home" to England to take up some new work in her own land.

It may be excusable to compliment Helen Wu. It is not an easy matter to stand out on a platform before an audience of several hundred people. It is still less easy to read an address, full of sentiment and in a foreign language, without hesitation and without a single fault of emphasis or inflection. It must have needed great courage to do that when the audience contained many English people who remembered that Dr. C. C. Wu was in Canton two or three years since.

It is a long time ago that the then Dr. Ho Kai introduced Dr. Wu Ting Fang (Helen Wu's grandfather) to some of us who had heard of him as one of the first batch of "returned students." Helen Wu was then a baby in arms. One heard nothing of her father, Dr. C. C. Wu, in those days, but no doubt the wise old Dr. Wu Ting Fang had made up his mind about his son's future.

It is an old story of how Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the one time typical Chinese official, became a follower of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

He did not take politics to us in the local Chinese Club where Dr. Ho Kai entertained us. He seemed to be obsessed with the idea that he had discovered the great secret of prolonging life. He advocated vegetarian diet and especially emphasised the great value of a nut diet. To be perfectly frank he gave us the impression of being rather a "crank" upon the subject of food. It is not an uncommon failing even with politicians. Mr. W. E. Gladstone attributed his activity in his old age to the fact that he had fasted a great number of times. Mr. Winston Churchill is said to commence his working day in bed, with a despatch box on his knees, a huge cigar in his mouth and a glass of hot water near at hand so that he may sip it as he smokes and works.

THE FASHIONS.

These Chinese young ladies of about eighteen years of age who attend local schools where they learn all about Shakespeare and Algebra, are a remarkable contrast when compared with their grandmothers. They have, as it were, come out into the open.

The coincidence is that the figures which seem to be fashionable with them are the figures which their English sisters are just now busily cultivating.

At the concert held at St. Stephen's Girls' College on Saturday evening a number of these Chinese young ladies performed on the stage.

They had written a serio-comic play in Chinese which was called "The Black Eagle and the Red Butterfly." They very thoughtfully provided an English explanation of the plot. It was really very good and the play was uncommonly well acted.

The lady missionary in the row behind us whispered that one of the "men" in the play was a daughter of Liang Shih Yih. There were four "men" in the play; all the parts were taken by girls of the College. There can be no doubt about it—Chinese young men and Chinese young ladies have a natural talent for the stage.

THE CLIMAX.

It is, at times, very difficult for the Englishman in China to understand the workings of the Chinese mind. The unexpected so often happens.

(Continued on next column.)

Say—

TENNENT'S BEER

At the hotels and your clubs.

THE IMPERIALISTS.

ARMS TRAINING FOR ALL
SOVIET STUDENTS.

WOMEN CRACK SHOTS.

Compulsory rifle practice has been introduced into all Soviet colleges and universities. Both men and women must pass a minimum standard of efficiency, in addition to a compulsory course of theoretical military training. The practice rifle or gun is described as "lighter than the actual fighting gun to be used in war," but it is considered the best for training.

Shooting circles were first started in the colleges in 1925 and most of the students are said to be expert shots. The best circle in Soviet Russia is in the Karl Marx College at Moscow, and its members have recently beaten active Red Army shots in open-air competitions. Two men and one woman gained maximum points.

Bombs And Poison Gas.

Special instructors teach the students the mechanical devices of the Soviet army gun and of foreign guns, especially British, German, and French guns, heavy Mausers and Browning revolvers. They are also taught to use hand grenades and air bombs.

Some are selected for military flying and some specialise on modern "modification" and others in the use of "poison gas." Once a week all students take part in digging trenches and artillery practice. A similar course of instruction on more elementary lines is given in schools, and boys and girls up to 13 years of age are being trained for auxiliary war work, with a view to their "co-operation in the next war."

NEW TREASURES OF KASHMIR.

GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES.

ALLAHABAD.

An astounding disclosure of Kashmir's mineral wealth was made during the Viceroy's visit to Srinagar. The survey, under Mr. C. S. Middlemarch, has shown the States of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir to be a microcosm of minerals useful for industrial purposes.

Large quantities of coal, aluminium ore, copper, zinc, iron, talc, china clay and possible oilfields have been located. The high hills beyond the passes contain gold, agate, amethysts and green tourmaline, while pink varieties of the Kashmir sapphire have been discovered as well as nickel and cobalt ores.

During those conversations with Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Liang Shih Yih and many other Chinese officials in the years of long ago, there was never a hint of any anti-path to the English.

The events of the last few years would have seemed incredible if they had been suggested in those days.

Equally incredible did it seem two years ago that the children of Eugene Chen should be living in England and that children of members of the Canton Government should be at an English school in Hong Kong.

At the close of the concert on Saturday night a number of the Chinese young ladies mounted the platform. The pianist played the opening—sort of "stand by" warning—notes of "God Save the King."

We all—Chinese and English alike—sprang to our feet. The singing was in the Chinese language. It was done heartily.

"It is the first time I have heard 'God Save the King' in the Chinese language," I said to the lady missionary.

"They were not singing the words of 'God Save the King,' she answered; 'they were singing the words of 'China the land we love'."

Things are not always what they seem in the Far East.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

12th Ordinary General Meeting Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, noon.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. "Squeakettes" whist drive and concert City Hall, 7 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Entertainment by Miss V. Capell and her J-Pans, Seamen's Institute, 8.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. last debate of season, "That modern fashions in dress are better than those of our grandparents," 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Auction Block."

World Theatre: "The Ice Flood." Star Theatre: "Tracked in the Snow" (matinees only).

Wilbur Players present "Do Foolish Wives Pay," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Calcutta), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, U.S.A., etc. Europe via Victoria and via Siberia (President Lincoln), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.
Exhibition Tennis: (Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles) for H.K.W.G. and M.C.L. Funds, 4 p.m.

Tea dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Auction Block."

World Theatre: "The Ice Flood." Star Theatre: "Tracked in the Snow" (matinees only).

Wilbur Players present "Do Foolish Wives Pay," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Tai-ping), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.
St. Andrew's Church Mother's Union Garden Party and Sale of Work for Blind Work Funds, 4-6 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Theosophical Society Lecture, 6 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.

Smoking Concert Easna Club, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."

World Theatre: "Forbidden Paradise."

Star Theatre: "How Baxter Butted In" (matinees only).

Wilbur Players present "Cappy Ricks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Inward: Australia, etc. (Tungo Maru). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Szechuen), 5 p.m.

Saturday.
Ordinary General Meeting Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., noon.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: K.D.R.C. v. Taikoo R.C.; C.C.C. v. Police R.C.; K.B.G.C. v. C.S.C.C. Division II: Taikoo R.C. v. Yacht Club; O.S.C.C. v. E.P.R.C.; K.C.C. v. C.C.C.; K.B.G.C. v. Club de Recreo.

(Continued on next column.)

THE HONGKONG

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Tennis League:—"A" Division: U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.; K.C.C. v. C.R.C.; M.B.K. v. University. "B" Division: U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.; C.R.C. v. M.B.K.; University v. I.R.C.; Recreio v. S.C.A.A.; C.C.C. v. K.C.C. "C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. Recreio; S.C.A.A. v. C.R.C.; Netherlands T.C. v. Nippon Club; Taikoo R.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; R.A.Q.C. v. K.C.C.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife."

World Theatre: "Forbidden Paradise."

Star Theatre: "How Baxter Butted In" (matinees only).

Wilbur Players present "The Family Upstairs," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Principal Mail:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Kamwang). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashima Maru), 9.30 a.m.

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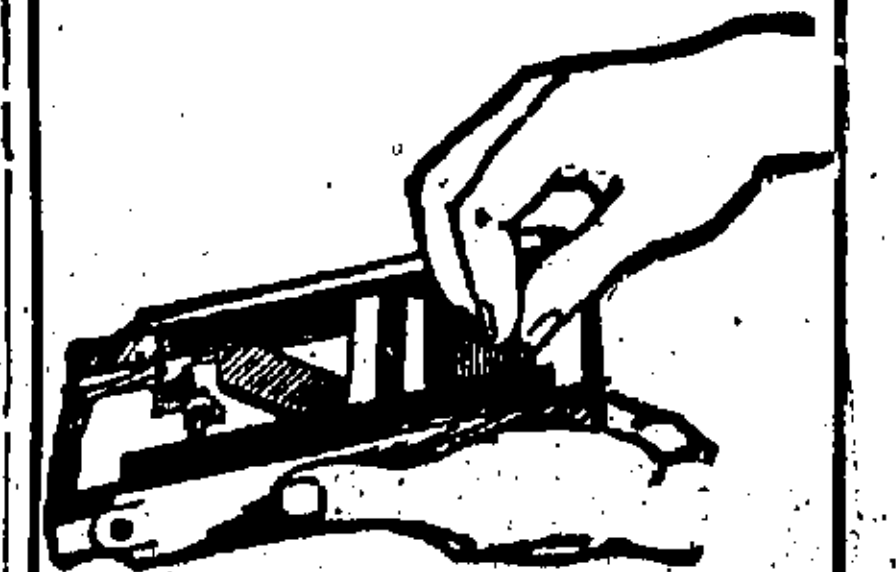
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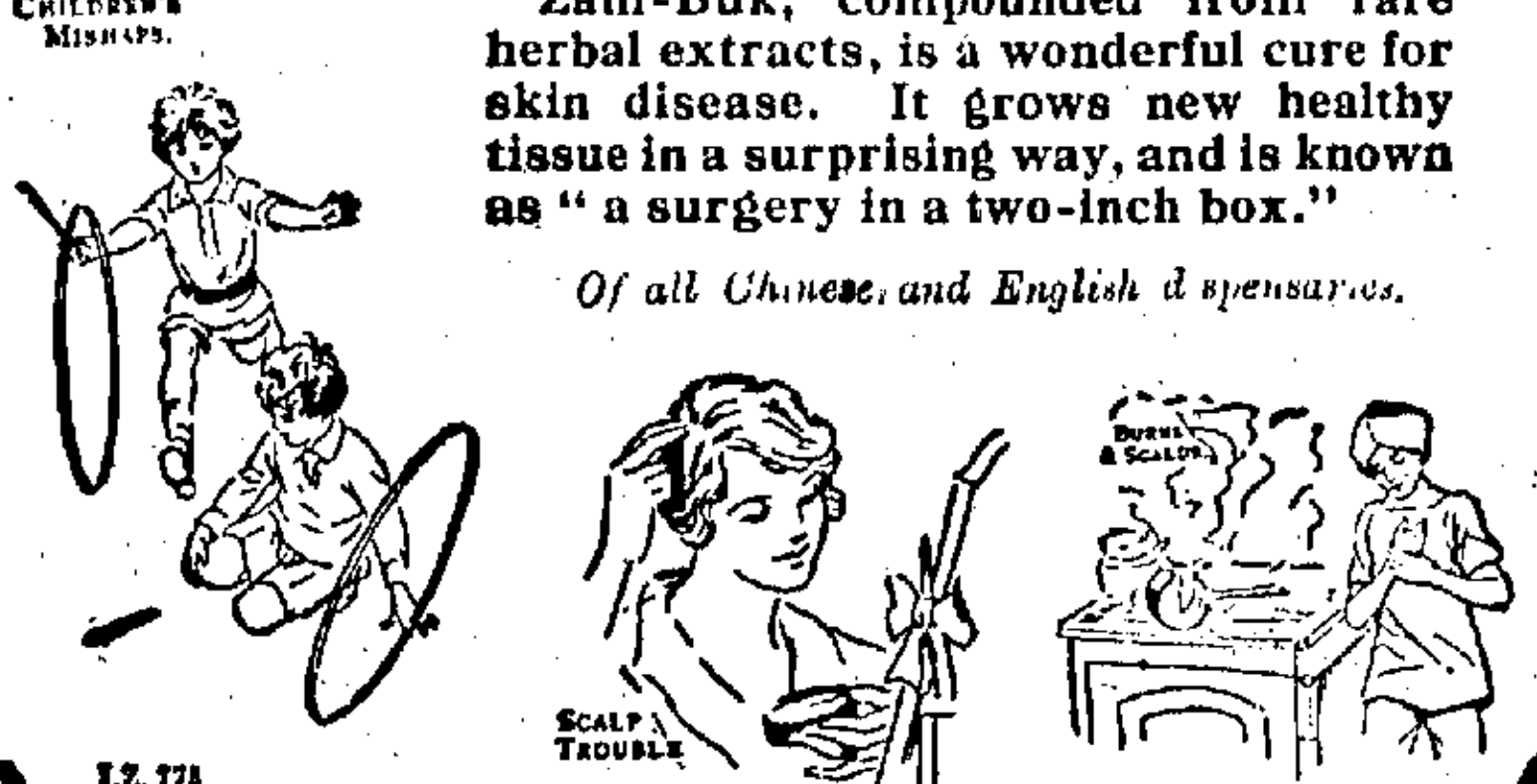
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"THIS BUSINESS IN CHINA."

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES SPEAKS OUT.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

"HONG KONG, THAT GREAT BRITISH PORT."

About a month ago there were many loud and angry protests in America and certain English circles when Sir Auckland Geddes in a striking speech delivered to the Ashford Division Conservative and Constitutional Association, ventured to express some opinions about both America and China.

We published a brief summary of the speech at the time but the fuller report in a London paper to hand will be of interest.

Sir Auckland, from 1920 to 1924, was British Ambassador at Washington and before that he held important political posts during the war.

"TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL."

"Remember," said Sir Auckland in the course of his speech, "that China is getting her westernisation mainly from America. A very large percentage of the Westernised Chinese are Americanised. It is the fashion to believe that there is little difference between Americanisation and Europeanisation. There is a very great difference, really. The American outlook is a very different thing from that of Europe. It is the fashion to think of America as being like ourselves and having a special sympathy with this country. Those of you who have followed the recent Mayoral elections in Chicago will have noticed that to-day, as in the past, an anti-British cry is helpful at the polls. The old sport of twisting the lion's tail, which, when well performed, carried many an aspiring Congressman into the House, is still good sport in America. From among the lower-middle class of America many of the Chinese have absorbed their Western outlook. There are, therefore, in China a very great number of young men and young women Westernised, Americanised, and anti-British."

American's Live In Our Concessions.

"America has not got concessions like we have," Sir Auckland added. "The Americans live in our concessions. They get all the advantages and none of the odium. I am not suggesting that there is a conscious American Governmental influence at work. Such a thing is not at work. What I am saying to you is this: that we have got in China a large number of Chinese who, having been in America, have absorbed the ideas which America gives, and, having got back to China, repeat some of the shibboleths they have heard in the United States about British dealing and British imperialism, and they become leaders in an anti-British movement which has for its object the getting of something which never belonged to them, and which their race never created, namely, the European cities of China."

Moscow Influence.

It is into a movement of that sort that has come the influence of Moscow, finding the ground deeply tilled and prepared, so that it could swing the whole movement in China into anti-British channels. It has suited their game, and it has suited their book, and they have played their game, as they always play it, with energy and skill. Their game at the present moment is to do as much harm to the British Empire as they can.

"A Subtle Propaganda."

"Our Government had been faced by a situation of appalling difficulty. The British Government, from the date of the conference in Washington in 1923 up to last autumn, did everything in its power to get unanimity between what we might speak of conveniently as the Western Powers, so that in their dealings with China they might go forward together and have an equitable arrangement with the Chinese. It is no secret now—that though it was for a long time—that the difficulty our Government had was to get the other Governments to be as truthful of the good intentions of China as we were prepared to be. I do not like to say as generous to China, because it was not all generosity. We thought if we trusted the Chinese they would really build better than if they were held to some of the old arrangements, which had certainly grown completely out of date. But the difficulty was that the other nations would not go so far as we were prepared to go, and a very subtle propaganda against this country was run in China. I am assured, on what I believe to be good authority, that there were two streams of that anti-British propaganda—one definitely inspired from Moscow through the Bolshevik organisation in China, the other running from many of the American mission and hospital centres—not an official propaganda in that case: merely an instinctive belief that we would be the ungenerous nation towards China."

So long as Chinese political leaders did not think it worth (Continued on next column).

WAR STRAIN IN SHANSI.

THE FARMERS' HARDSHIPS.

PEACE THE BEST THING.

Visitors to Shansi often remark on the peacefulness and prosperity that still prevails in this Province. How then can there be "war strain"? It is nearly a year since there was any fighting, and that was not very prolonged. But even Shansi has felt the strain of the conditions that prevail all over the country. And in an agricultural Province this strain is more easily felt than in the great commercial and industrial centres.

This year's taxes were collected last year. Next year's will soon be required. But in addition to the ordinary taxes, there are special taxes imposed to meet the long-continued strain of the military preparations. There is a military levy, at so much per acre, to be paid by all landowners. There are other expenses which the peasant farmers have had to meet, connected with the supply of men and animals for transport purposes.

The result of this is beginning to be apparent, and is rather serious. One hears of cases in which farmers find that it is not paying to farm their own land. The total costs involved, including ordinary and special taxation, hire of any extra labour that may be needed (at enhanced rates, owing to the shortage of skilled labourers), are much higher than formerly. Then on the other side, the prices for grain and flour are less, owing to the fact that export is not easy because of the disturbed conditions on the railways. So it comes to this:—In some cases, the net return from a small farm is not enough to provide for the family expenses. If they hold enough grain for their own consumption, they do not gain enough money to meet taxation, etc. If they sell grain to pay taxes, the remainder is not enough to feed the family. In some cases, farms are being rented out to others, because the owners feel they cannot make their land pay.

What Of The Farmers And Merchants?

What is going to be the experience of those who work such farms? How are they going to make any present conditions continue? Are we seeing the beginnings of the change from the peasant-farmer age? There is the possibility of the most momentous changes wrapped up in these long-continued preparations for the defence of the Province. Business people are also feeling the strain. A sort of Capital levy is being imposed, at the rate of 25 per cent. on the assessed amount of the capital of the business. If the Province can be spared from fighting, and all that follows, then business men see in this a sort of insurance policy that is worth while paying. But not all look at things in this way, and this new levy is not entirely popular. It is quite possible that these factors are determining the policy of keeping friends with all, and of taking sides with none, since the preservation of peace is by far the best thing for the Province.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

while to let the truth be known, the truth would not be known, said Sir Auckland. It was impossible to imagine that the Chinese people as such had begun to realise what the British policy was. They were being fed, as they had been fed now for years, with a desire to get rid of the foreigner, and the foreigner who was most in evidence, the foreigner who had done most to build the trade of China, was the Briton, and therefore the thing was anti-British. The Chinese had no right to interfere with the foreign settlements or concessions until some treaty arrangement had been made to modify the status of these settlements and concessions. The British Government, he thought, had steered a masterly course in its relations with China, and with the other interested Powers. "But we are a long way from the end of this business in China," declared Sir Auckland. "The British Government has been working for peace based on understanding and good will, and it is still working for that in China as in Europe. But there will be no good will if the possessions of foreigners are to be seized and the lives of foreigners taken with unimaginable outrage. We know from experience what excited Chinese mobs can do in dealing with Europeans. We have got to stand clearly and firmly as a nation by the policy which our Government has enunciated, a policy of generous understanding and sympathy with China in her aspirations to take her place as a modernised nation. We have got clearly to defend the lives and the property of our nationals, where they are legally and under treaty rights established on Chinese soil."

Hong Kong.

We have got to recognise clearly that Hong Kong, the great British port, built upon a pestilential and deserted island, is part of the British Empire, and is going to stay part of it. (Loud cheers.) It is impossible to hope for a quick solution of the difficulties which exist out there. The anti-British feeling will be fanned by a Bolshevik intrigue. We have got as a nation to support our Government in its wise and steady policy of consultation with strength. (Cheers.)

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

LOSS ON THE YEAR'S WORKING.

The Accounts of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 1926, have been closed, and show a net loss on the year's working of \$29,832.10 after providing for depreciation on the usual scale and payment of interest and all charges.

The balance at debit of Profit and Loss a/c will thus stand at \$1,533,798.05 after bringing in the debit of \$1,503,955.86 brought forward from the previous year.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 16th, 1927.

B.K. Bank	\$1,065 nom.
Do. London	\$1,115 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & M.	\$20 nom.
Do. Q.	\$138 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$28 buy, 94 sel.
East Asia Bank	\$95 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$800 nom.
China Underwriters	\$3.80 nom.
North China Ins.	\$14.143 buy.
Union Insurance	\$292 buy.
Yangtze Ins. Co.	\$1.48 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$26 buy
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$100 nom.
Donghai	\$31 nom.
Steamships	\$214 buy.
Hong Kong Fugue	\$1.10 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$10 nom.
Do. (Dist.)	\$384 buy.
Shell Transport	\$4. sel.
Star Ferries	\$333 buy.
Waterworks	\$144 buy.
China Sugars	\$10 buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$31 nom.
Bonguete	\$1.70 buy.
Kailua Mining Ad.	\$8/- nom.
Lan, Kate (combined)	\$11.21 nom.
Do. (single)	\$11.21 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$1.4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.7 nom.
Rauus	\$4 nom.
Troch Mines	\$1/- nom.
Great Carpiene	\$1/- nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$48 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkong	\$135 buy.
New Engineering	\$11.5 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$11.104 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$7.05 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$54 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$6 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$11 nom.
Empire State Estates	\$143 nom.
Fraser Buildings	\$14 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Bwo Cottons	\$14 buy.
Oriental	\$12.2 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 buy
Do. (new)	\$14 buy.
China Buses	\$17 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$20.30 as.
Pearl Finance (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10 nom.
Singapore Tractors	\$108 nom.
Texas	\$14 nom.
Amusement	\$19 sel.
Quanta Ice	\$7.00 sel.
Concrete (combined)	\$7.00 buy.
Do. (old)	\$8 nom.
Do. (new)	\$8 nom.
China Light (comb.)	\$12.70 buy.
Do. (old)	\$9.10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$9 buy.
China Residents	\$4.40 buy.
Constructions	\$151 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$38 nom.
Der A Wings	\$38 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$34 buy.
Macao Electric	\$35 buy.
H.K. Ryoe (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$7 sel.
Mackintosh	\$194 nom.
Sincere	\$9 buy.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watson (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$6 nom.
Telephones	\$370 nom.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; as.—sales nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 16th, 1927.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/-
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 3/16
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,240
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,315
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credit, at 60 days' sight	508
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	134
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank Bills, on demand	134
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	101
On MANILA—	
On demand	93
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	120
On HATYAI—	
On demand	120
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	120
On HONGKONG—	
On demand	120
Gold Loan, 100 fine, per cent.	\$9.66
Bar SILVER, per oz.	25 15/16

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18, PRINCE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

15th INFANTRY BRIGADE ARRIVE.

4,000 TROOPS NOW IN COLONY.

DISSEMBARKATION CONTINUING

SCENES AT THE WHARVES.

Once more the Colony has a large contingent of Service men. Already two Brigades of the Shanghai Defence Force have passed through to the North; now we have the 15th Infantry Brigade here complete, with the exception of a few details yet to come on transports already on the way from Home.

Three more transports have arrived since Sunday and altogether we have some 4,000 troops in the Colony. Billeting arrangements have been made, and with his accustomed aptitude for adapting himself to new surroundings we shall see "Tommy" settled within the next day or two and carrying on as if he had been here for months, instead of days. Although they only arrived on Sunday, the 2nd Battalion, the Welch Regiment have already taken up their new quarters in the Peninsula Hotel, and have got ship-shape again after their long sea voyage.

The ships to arrive yesterday with troops were the *Neosua* and the *City of Marseilles*. Of these the *Neosua*, bringing the 1st Queen's Royal Regiment and two companies of the 1st Northampton's was the first to enter the harbour. She came at about 7 a.m., with her khaki clad passengers for the most part leaning over the sides catching their first admiring glimpse of the Peak and Kowloon hills. She went to an Admiralty buoy off Wan Chai as the *Derbyshire*, which brought the 2nd Battalion, the Welch Regiment, 30th Field Co. R.E., and other details was still alongside Holt's Wharf discharging stores and equipment. A work that had been going on since Sunday after the disembarkation of the troops.

Later in the day the *City of Marseilles* arrived with the 15th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, the 2nd Battalion, the Scots Guards, and the 10th Field Ambulance, and the other two companies of the Northampton's.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The disembarkation work on the *Derbyshire* having been completed, this vessel moved into the stream, and the *City of Marseilles* went to Holt's Wharf, where the Brigade Headquarters and other units disembarked. The *Neosua* also went alongside, but her troops are remaining on board until to-day, when disembarkation will be commenced.

The present position is as follows:—

The 10th Field Ambulance disembarked and went to King's College, and of the 2nd Regiment the Northampton's, the 2nd Queen's (West Surreys) and the Scots Guards remained on board and they will disembark this afternoon.

The arrangements previously announced have been slightly modified and the Northampton's will go to Shamshuipo.

The Scots Guards will go to the Peninsula Hotel, where the 2nd Batt. Welch Regiment are already accommodated.

The Queen's Royal Regt. will be split up between Wellington Barracks, Victoria Barracks and Lyman Barracks.

The Cameronians are, of course, already at the Rope Factory, and the small guard of this Battalion which were at the Peninsula Hotel have now rejoined the main force. Similarly the K.O.S.B. contingent who have been quartered at Wellington Barracks vacated yesterday so that the Queen's Royal Regiment can move in.

The Artillery units will go to the Rope Factory when they come here, and the Royal Engineers are at Shamshuipo.

THE SENIOR OFFICERS.

Arriving with the 15th Infantry Brigade Headquarters was Col. B. N. Sergison-Brooke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Brigade, and to whom the final disposition of the troops has been left.

Col. B. N. Sergison-Brooke commanded the 2nd Guards Brigade in France during the war. After the war he commanded the 1st Batt. The Grenadier Guards, being appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Grenadier Guards in 1923.

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke commands the 1st Batt. Queen's Royal Regiment, Lieut.-Col. S. H. J. Thunder, the 1st Batt. of the Northampton's and Lieut.-Col. T. G. Mathias, the 2nd Batt. Welch Regiment. Before embarkation the Queen's Royals were at Dover, the Northampton's at Blackdown and the Welch Regiment at Tidworth.

Sir Victor Mackenzie, the officer commanding the Second Battalion, Scots Guards, was best man at Princess Mary's wedding. He is chiefly known in the sporting world for being owner of Glen Muick, in Aberdeenshire, the finest shoot in Scotland.

A BUSY SCENE.

The wharves yesterday afternoon presented a busy scene as perspiring but cheery troops, with typical British Army grumbles, grumbles, jokes and smiles, left the ship with full equipment, and afterwards came back as "fatigue" parties to assist in unloading the stores equipment which go to make up a Brigade's equipment.

"How hot it is," was to be heard on every hand, and snatches of "What if Winter Comes" seemed a very applicable song, but after the voyage out the troops had become somewhat injured to the sun, and although freely perspiring and jokingly grumbling, they were not worried by the heat. Later a number were given leave, to make a brief tour of inspection, and get their bearings in their new "temporary home."

Needless to say the men, one and all, despite an extremely pleasant voyage, during which everything possible had been done to pass the time happily away, and keep them fit, were glad to stretch their legs, even though it meant some work in doing it.

From the time they had a stirring sent off at Southampton, on April 11th, the troops on all three ships have passed the time with concerts, and dances, not forgetting the Charleston. Officers and men alike have joined in the lighter side of ship-board activity.

Many reservists have been called up to bring battalions to full strength.

Although most of the younger men are pleased enough with the change of scene, the older and married "Tommys" are still slightly wishing for the "Home-land."

Two drinks were things "Tommy" went after yesterday when his work was finished, or when a break permitted, and the Service Y.M.C.A.'s worked overtime, as undoubtedly they will do for the next few months to come daily.

HERE AND TO COME.

The troops now here are: 2nd Batt. Scots Guards, 2nd Batt. Welch Regiment, 1st Queen's Royal Regiment, 1st Northampton's, 56th Field Co. R.E., 10th Field Ambulance.

There are to come in about a fortnight's time the 52nd and 98th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery and 38th Motor Transport Company on the *City of Poona*, and the General Hospital on the *Neosua*.

The detachments for the Middlesex Regiment, the Green Howards, etc., which arrived on the *Derbyshire*, will be sent to Shanghai as soon as transports are available, and join their respective battalions there.

FULL STRENGTH OF SHANGHAI DEFENCES.

With the arrival of the 15th Infantry Brigade the total of the Shanghai Defence Force will be 13 battalions, one field artillery brigade, one medium battery, four tank batteries, one sapper company, a postal unit, three signal sections, one armoured car company, one mechanical transport company, a supply depot unit, three general hospitals, three field ambulances, one R.A.M.C. company, one hygiene section, one sanitary section, medical mechanical transport, one advanced medical depot unit, ordnance base depot, mobile workshop, pay and police detachments—total, 20,000.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

It is officially notified that a parade of the troops of the British Shanghai Defence Force, under the command of Major General John Duncan, the General Officer Commanding, will be held in honour of the birthday of H. M. King George on Friday, June 3rd, on the Recreation Ground at Shamshuipo. The parade will consist of the ceremony of Trooping the Colours by the 2nd Battalion the Coldstream Guards, followed by a march past of detachments of all units. A Military Torchlight Tattoo will be held by the British Shanghai Defence Force on the Recreation Ground on the evenings of Friday, June 3rd and Saturday, June 4th.

It has already been announced that there will be a military parade at Happy Valley on the King's Birthday in the morning, but details of the programme have not yet been made public. It would certainly be of much interest to all residents, both European and of other nationalities, if a similar programme to the above could be carried out. Everyone here hopes that something of this character will be done, if conditions permit, at that time. Incidentally the Scots Guards could carry out the Trooping of the Colours in the manner in which it will be done by the Coldstream Guards in Shanghai.

"WHITE" NEGROES.

THE LOST WOMEN OF THE "GROSVENOR."

AN OLD SEA TRAGEDY RECALLED.

One of the most poignant tragedies in the history of the sea is still being perpetuated among the native villages of Pondoland, in South-East Africa, according to a Danish ethnologist, Herr C. Redsted Pederson, who has been making investigations there.

He has found numbers of sad-eyed, curiously aloof, pale-skinned negroes in the hinterland of the point on the rocky coast where, 145 years ago, the homebound East Indiaman, *Grosvenor*, was wrecked. All the several English gentlemen on board were seized by the fierce blacks and borne captive into the interior, when the men had been killed. Not one ever returned to civilization. Colonel Gordon, trekking up the coast some years afterwards, was told, by some natives, of a white lady with a black baby, over which she frequently wept, living with a chief up-country. He sent a message that he would have her rescued should she so desire, but no reply came back, and the authorities were unable to trace her.

The Dutch declared that several of the ladies, some of whom belonged to well-known English county families, could have obtained their freedom some years later, when Dutch rule had raised white prestige among the blacks, but that bonds of affection for their growing children, and dread of the humiliation of re-appearing in the world of whites, deterred them.

The features of these "white" negroes are much more refined and regular than those of their comrades. Some of them are so pale brown that they might be mistaken for Arabs or South Europeans. Their manners are noticeably more restrained than those of the blacks among whom they dwell, but they realise that the taint has gone too far for them to hope ever to be received back, as racial equals, even into the humblest community of whites.

The Tragedy Of The "Grosvenor."

The *Grosvenor* sailed from India in 1782, with a valuable cargo of bullion and Eastern wares. She carried a number of passengers including Government officials, wives and children. She made a good crossing of the Indian Ocean, but ran into a hurricane off the Cape. Failing to make headway, she changed her course, and sought shelter under the lee of the East Coast of Africa. Five-and-twenty miles north of St. John, she crashed on to the rocks. No lives were lost, but the passengers and crew, about 135 persons in all, found themselves in a serious predicament. They were very short of food and water, and in wild country infested with blood-thirsty savages.

A council of war was held and plans agreed upon. The men were divided into two groups. One went south along the coast, to summon help from the first white settlement it should encounter. The other conveyed the women and children inland, in search of a defensible spot, where food and water should be obtainable.

Great hardships were encountered by the party that went down the coast. Raw shellfish and foetid meat hacked from the carcasses of stranded whales formed most of their food, and foul water from stagnant pools and warm, muddy rivers their drink. Several times they were attacked by the blacks. Some were killed, and many died of wounds and disease.

Too Late.

One hundred and seventeen days after the start from the scene of the wreck, four haggard survivors, in tattered rags of clothing, came staggering into the Dutch fort on the site of the modern city of Port Elizabeth, and revealed the fate of the *Grosvenor*—all the rest were dead.

At once the Commandant sent riders off on the first stage of the posting route to Capetown, with a message to the Governor, who speedily dispatched an expeditionary force of 400 armed Dutchmen, Englishmen, and Hottentots, to the rescue of the party guarding the women and children. Three months the little army ranged to and fro in difficult country, but without being able to locate them. It did find, however, a party of persons who had become separated from the main group before disaster overtook the latter. Three of these persons were English sailors, two were Indian "ayahs" and seven were

With these survivors, the force returned to Capetown, to refit. It returned in August, and managed to locate the sunken ship. The only trace of the lost party of survivors, however, was the discovery that one of the ship's cooks had been captured by native tribesmen, and had died in captivity from small-pox.—*Observer*.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN WAVE IN CHINA.

ENDS LABOURS OF YEARS.

"MORAL DISASTER PROFOUND."

The plight of many hundreds of missionaries, mission doctors, nurses and teachers gathering here as a result of the Cantonese invasion is pitiable, writes Mr. Frederick Moore to the *New York Times* from Shanghai. Their physical hardships are only temporary, but the moral disaster is profound.

China, it appears here, promises to become Sovietized. Soviet Russia permits no proselytizing, and is teaching the Chinese to eliminate the religious creed of the capitalistic nations.

China has been the special hope of Christian churches which, for the past half century, have concentrated on a greater effort here than anywhere else. Now they are finding in many cases that even the students they educated are turning to Moscow leadership. The tragedy of the missionaries is complete.

Despite evidences of trouble and many warnings, Nanking missionaries kept their wives and children with them through the battle, in the belief that the incoming Nationalists would bring peace and order.

Told They Are Unwelcome.

Their hope apparently being father to the belief that China was on the high road to unity, many missionaries were willing to condone a measure of Bolshevism in the Nationalist movement and capitulate to the demand for a termination of the unequal treaties, in the expectation that a better and finer China would be the outcome.

The Nanking events alone might not have disillusioned them, for few were killed and only two or three attacks were made on women, and these were committed by the lowest order of the soldiers. But now everywhere the missionaries are told they are not wanted.

While many of their converts secretly lament it, they dare not speak to the missionaries on the streets, and many of their own students openly display contempt. Street parades continue in which students always participate, carrying banners and denouncing the countries from which the missionaries come and shouting "Out with the foreigners," not only not discriminating in favour of the missionaries, but often directing hostility towards them. Everywhere the missionaries see posters unqualifiedly anti-Christian. One pictures the figure on the cross being scythed down by a gigantic black, cloudlike figure, evidently representing the new movement; another shows the road to Heaven empty, beside a crowded road to worldly benefits; another shows foreign soldiers and civilians destroying Chinese lives.

All Foreigners Being Eliminated.

The Rev. T. Z. Koo, whom the National Christian Council recently proposed sending to England and America to explain Nationalism to the directing mission boards, stated that "if any group of people are even suspected of standing in the way of the onward progress of this Nationalist movement they will have their influence and even their existence endangered."

Partially capitalizing, it was the intention of most of the missions to permit the Chinese to assume nominating positions in the Church, school and hospital work, but then began the total elimination of foreigners, which had its start at Changsha and spread like a mad wave over the Yangtze Valley, the missions, schools and hospitals being spared no more than the business houses.

What Ten Years May Bring.

The numbers of refugees here in the Shanghai Settlement are increasing daily, almost hourly.

There is an occasional ray of light and hope in the disaster. One missionary, who is regarded by both his fellow-missionaries and business men as among the wisest, expressed to me the belief that ten years' absence of all the missionaries from China might be more wholesome than at present appears. A decade will give the Chinese time to realize what they have lost, and Americans, British and others will have a cooler, saner outlook upon China.

If foreign military action were taken the missionaries would be divided in welcoming it. While a majority of the Nanking missionaries realize that their lives were saved only by the shrapnel from the British cruiser *Emerald* and high explosives from the American destroyers, one woman brought here by the *Preston* protested to the officers that they were killing the Chinese.

Many missionaries still hope that Chinese hostility will soon be dissipated and permit them to return to their missions, but the hope seems vain. Many own property in the interior which they hate to lose. For years these places have been their homes, and many intended that they should be for most of their lives.

ousting BRITISH REDS.

ATTACK BY THE TRADE UNIONS.

NO COMMUNIST OFFICIALS.

Preparations are understood to be in progress for a combined drive by British trade unions against the Communist stronghold in industry.

If the plan goes on it will be the biggest effort yet made to stop the extremist element from obtaining control of the trades union machine.

The blow is to be delivered at the most powerful of all the Communist societies in Britain—the National Minority Movement. This organisation was established by the Red International of Labour Unions, which from its offices in Moscow directs units in every industrial country with the object of bringing the existing trades union system under the direct management of Moscow.

It secures its grip by placing active revolutionary workers in every branch of the organisation. These representatives exploit the apathy of the rank and file of the unions not only to obtain local control but also to have themselves or their nominees appointed delegates to district councils and national conferences.

Growing Menace.

The Minority Movement has been growing since the general strike, and now claims at least 800,000 adherents.

Acting on the instructions of Moscow, agents of the Minority Movement up and down the country have for the past fortnight been carrying on a campaign of unprecedented intensity to secure what they call a "united front" in opposition to the Government's Trades Union Bill. The responsible trade union leaders recognise that this is only a pretence, and the real motive is to bring the Minority Movement into the forefront and to keep it there.

The general council of the Trades Union Congress has taken the only course within its power to check the Communist offensive by ruling that trade councils affiliated to or associated with the Minority Movement will be not accorded official recognition nor allowed to participate in any work carried on under the auspices of the T.U.C.

The First Move.

It is the permeation and gradual seizing of the trade unions themselves by the Communist agents that is the greatest danger, and it is within the unions that the trade union leaders intend to develop their attack.

The first step likely to be taken is the issuing of a message to every trade unionist explaining the menace to the existence of the unions as industrial organisations and to the future of their funds. It is not thought that the general council of the T.U.C. should take this action as a body, and it is probable that the warning will be prepared and issued by well-known members of the executives of the important unions.

Virtually, it is meant that the message should be the signal for a wholesale and energetic clearance of the Red International representatives from the official posts in the unions.

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THE PRIVILEGES OF MINORS.

NOT PERMITTED TO REPUDIATE LIABILITIES?

THE DISPUTE ABOUT CHINESE PATRIARCH'S PROPERTY.

The case in which two young Chinese are seeking to disclaim liability for a mortgage on their dead father's estate, entered into by themselves and several of their sixteen brothers, was continued yesterday at the Supreme Court before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood). The grounds of the plea were that they were minors when they signed the agreement and that they did not benefit from it.

The father, it will be remembered was a man of great wealth, with one wife, nine concubines and a family of sixteen sons and nearly as many daughters.

The case has been in progress over a week, and yesterday it was adjourned till the Criminal Sessions are over.

Yesterday morning, the second plaintiff (Loo Kwong Hin) was further cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, who is appearing for the defence, instructed by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson. The plaintiffs are represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. D. L. Strellett.

After referring to the various papers which plaintiff previously said he signed in connection with the mortgage, without knowing their contents, plaintiff said he did not know that he signed a release to the trustees, nor did he know that he signed an assignment.

"It Never Occurred To Him."

It never occurred to him to ask T. L. Sung or any of his brothers present what the documents were that he was signing. He signed because his brothers signed, and his elder brother Lo Lim Yuk had told him that he would not get anything unless he did sign.

Mr. Jenkin: At the time of the execution of the deeds in Messrs. Hastings' office, did you hear Lam (the other plaintiff) say in answer to an enquiry by Leung Wing Cheung that he, Lam, had become of age?—No.

Plaintiff also denied that in a solicitor's office a European asked in English if he (plaintiff) was of age and he (plaintiff) replied "No."

Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that in your hearing he asked in English of Sung who you were and whether you were of age.—No.

Plaintiff said that Mr. Lyson advised Lam, as he had advised him (Hin) on learning their ages, that the mortgage was not enforceable so far as Lam was concerned.

Mr. Jenkin: I have got no means of checking it, but I put it to you that what you say with regard to that interview with reference to Lam's age and Mr. Lyson's advice is false.

Counsel Objects.

Mr. Potter rose and objected, saying that no counsel had the right to put it to anyone that he was a liar, in saying that person was born on a certain date, when there was literally no material in the possession of the other side to show that that date was untrue.

Mr. Jenkin said he had no knowledge of the family history and had been unable to check it up, but it was likely he would ask his Lordship to reject the whole of the evidence which the other side had given.

His Lordship decided against the question, but permitted Mr. Jenkin to get what he wanted in another form.

Mr. Potter said that he would not mind questions put on these lines, giving foundations for the allegation Mr. Jenkin had made, but what he did object to was Mr. Jenkin calling a man a liar coupled with the bald statement that he had no facts to base the charge on.

Mr. Jenkin: That is not what I said.

Mr. Potter: But you did, Mr. Jenkin.

The plaintiff who had left the Court during the legal argument on the permissibility of the question was then recalled and stated that, as the result of the information witness supplied, Mr. Lyson wrote to the mortgagors stating that Loo Kwong Lam was a "minor."

THE DEFENCE OPENED.

"Infants In General"

In the afternoon Mr. Jenkin opened the case for the defendants. After dealing with various points of law, Mr. Jenkin said that before he proceeded further with his case he would like to say a few words with regard to "infants" in general. He would like to dispel the view, which might perhaps be shared by his Lordship, that there was some thing magic about minority and that intelligence entirely different to a person who has just passed that age. Why these dates could have been taken he knew not. It might be that the Courts had thought it better that this stated majority should be reached, before anyone inherited wealth, and in older times, to which the law went back, 21 was the age for military service.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said there came the question as to whether a lad under the age of 21 years could be capable of intelligence, as acute and astute, as that of a man of far greater age. There could be no question of this. For the purpose of Criminal Law a youth of 14 years was regarded as being capable of having a wicked mind as a grown man. At the age of seven years the presumption was that he had not a wicked mind but it could be proved against him. After 14 years the presumption went the other way and it was assumed he had a wicked mind, and he had to prove it was not so.

Did They Know What They Were Doing?

Mr. Jenkin went on to ask whether the two plaintiffs in this case knew, or should have known what they were doing. His Lordship had to disabuse his mind of the view, if he held it at all, that a man rose on his 21st birthday with an entirely different kind of intelligence to that which he had on the night before. Intelligence, added Mr. Jenkin, was solely a matter of birth, education and environment, and many a person under the age of 21 years was as brilliant as many other men ever would be in the course of their lives.

The first plaintiff in this case only 75 days off his 21st birthday, and the second plaintiff was only 18 months off when they signed. These plaintiffs, he claimed, were unquestionably of such an age, and of such intelligence that they knew, or should have known exactly what was taking place on February 10th, 1925. These plaintiffs had gone the whole hog, and claimed that they not only did not know what the deeds were, but further that they did not know what they were signing.

Mr. Jenkin went on to cite various legal cases bearing on the points of age and intelligence.

The Question Of Benefit.

Prior to touching on the points outlined above, Mr. Jenkin referred to the point raised in the case for the plaintiffs that they had received no benefit from the mortgage. He submitted that plaintiffs did in effect get the equivalent of the amount mentioned as the shares.

It did not matter to him that at the time when the mortgage was raised the value of this property was considered to be 7½ lakhs, or that later, on February 10th, it was valued at 7 lakhs. These plaintiffs shared with their brothers the view that the market value of the property was 8 lakhs. It was stated three times by the first plaintiff, in his examination in chief that the market value was assessed at 8 lakhs.

His Lordship raised the point as to whether the mortgage was prejudicial to the two plaintiffs.

Mr. Jenkin agreed that this was a serious point, but said the mere fact that one obligation was clearly prejudicial did not make the whole so.

His Lordship said he wished Mr. Jenkin to consider, and to deal with the point as to whether plaintiffs had a right, if they were sued for the whole amount, to bring the other brothers into the action.

Mr. Potter: I have no doubt that if one or other can pay five lakhs he can recover contributions from the other five brothers.

His Lordship: I think that may be the answer.

Mr. Potter: It may be, and on the other hand it may not be.

Mr. Jenkin said that he did not think the covenant referred to was a prejudicial one because of the rights the plaintiffs had over other matters.

His Lordship asked whether mortgage interest was at the market value.

Mr. Jenkin replied that he did not know what the market value was at the time referred to. It had varied very considerably during the times of stress. He would try and find out and let His Lordship know.

Mr. Jenkin then went on to deal with age and intelligence of "infants" as referred to above.

The Court adjourned before Mr. Jenkin had concluded his address, which will be continued this morning.

INTIMIDATION OF WHARF COOLIES.

THREE MORE ARRESTS.

A WISE AND TIMELY PRECAUTION.

The five truck pullers who had obtained a conviction against two of their persecutors on Saturday morning when the case was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, had cause to be thankful to Sub-Inspector Shaftain for timely precaution he had taken to safeguard them against molestation by other members of this gang of parasites, and as a result of these police precautions three more arrests were made.

It will be remembered that the two men sentenced to six months' goal and 20 strokes of the birch by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on Saturday were found guilty of extorting money with menaces from the wharf coolies. They took as much as 20 per cent. of the hard earned money of these men and meted out chastisement if the money were not paid each day.

All three men were charged with intimidation. The first two were arrested on Saturday afternoon and the other on Sunday. Sub-Inspector Shaftain had anticipated trouble after the case on Saturday and took the precaution to send some of his men out for special duty on Wing Lok wharf, and this, according to him, had the effect of preventing what might have been serious trouble on both days.

The men were originally taken into Major Wilson's Court but as that Magistrate had a big list of cases they were transferred to Mr. Lindsell's Court.

Before Mr. Lindsell, all three accused, one of whom gave evidence for the defence in the previous proceedings, pleaded "not guilty" and as they were arrested at different times the Magistrate decided to take their cases separately.

Evidence was then taken against the first accused. A complainant in Saturday morning's case said that at 3 p.m., on the same day he was resting on the wharf, after returning from a job, when accused came up to him and said "You were offered \$5 not to go to Court, why did you go?"

At this stage Mr. Lindsell said: "I can't take this case. It has just occurred to my mind that I am bound to be prejudiced in view of the previous case."

The accused were accordingly referred back to Major Wilson who fixed hearing of the case for 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

ST. PETER'S Y.M.C.

THE FIRST MOONLIGHT PICNIC.

DEBATE AND WHIST DRIVE.

Reference was made yesterday to many new activities of one of the youngest social clubs in the Colony, namely St. Peter's Young Men's Club.

Yesterday evening the first of a series of moonlight picnics arranged for the summer months took place.

It proved extremely successful, between eighty and one hundred members and their friends embarking on the launch at Queen's Pier at 8 p.m.

The evening was a delightful one and the trips both to and from Junk Bay, where the picnic was held, proved most enjoyable. While there a very happy time was spent the music and singing being appropriate both to the time and setting, and the "Crescendo" Orchestra were in great form. Among those who went was the Rev. N. C. Halward, Chairman of the Club. At Junk Bay there was swimming for those who wished for a dip. Home was reached again about 11.30, and everyone expressed their utmost satisfaction with the picnic and are now looking forward to the next one.

As mentioned yesterday, the final debate at the Club House this evening is on the motion "That modern fashions in dress are better than those of our grandparents."

To-morrow evening there is another whist drive at the Cathedral Hall, beginning at 8.30 p.m.

PORTUGUESE RIFLE CLUB.

FIRST MEETING HELD AT PEAK RANGE.

The Portuguese Rifle Club which was recently formed, met for the first time at the Peak Range on Sunday, and some good shooting resulted.

The Club Lusitano has kindly presented a silver cup for competition among the members, and silver spoons presented by the P.R.C. were also competed for.

Eight teams of four men competed, the winning team being Pte. H. J. Silva, Pte. F. R. Ribeiro, Pte. G. Ribeiro, and Pte. A. Barretto. The two best individual scores, for which silver spoons were also presented, were won by Pte. F. R. Ribeiro and Pte. F. P. Sequeira.

The Club had the assistance of C.S.M. Slattery, of the K.O.S.B.'s, who has taken a great interest in its activities.

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[A.F.P.]

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EUROPEAN CIRCUS

NOW
OPEN

BOOKING

AT

ANDERSON'S

A NOTABLE ARREST.

THE POWER BEHIND THE
LABOUR BUREAU.

INCREASE IN PIRACY.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR SILK
INDUSTRY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The arrest of Mr. Tam Kwai Oi, chief clerk of the Bureau of Labour in Canton, to which I referred yesterday morning, is attracting no little attention in the Southern Capital. Mr. Tam, a member of the Communist Party, is said to have been responsible for all the recent labour tyranny in Canton. As practically the power behind the throne in the Labour Bureau, he has been actually responsible for all the orders which have supported the workers against the merchants in the various disputes.

Reports from the Swatow districts state that all "Reds" in Wu-hua have been eliminated, and that the people's volunteers are helping the Kuomintang Party in the administration of affairs there. If these reports are true it will mean a great set-back to the Bolshevik cause in South China, as at one time Wu-hua was the district in Kwangtung in which Bolshevism was strongest.

The Kwangai militarists in Canton, now headed by General Li Tsai Hsin, General Officer Commanding the Troops of Kwangtung, are negotiating for the appointment of General Sun Po Fang to a place in the present Revolutionary Army of the Nanking-faction-of-the-Kuomintang. General Sun, like General Li Fuh Lun, has a large personal army; but Sun's army is in Southern Kwangtung, from which most of the present mercenary forces have been recruited.

Replying to a request from the local authorities in Canton for information as to when the Municipality will be reorganized following the recent coming out of all "Red" elements from the city government, the Extraordinary Commission has stated that Mr. Lin Wen Kai had been appointed to replace Mr. Sun Po as Mayor.

Canton still has its labour troubles, and to keep the professional agitators from controlling the unions, efforts are being made to replace them with less extreme elements in the labour movement. Raids on union quarters for "Reds" are still going on. The reorganization of the Seamen's Union has not yet been finally settled, and many oppose the suggestion that the Luen Yee Club of the Seamen's Union should have full control of affairs. The Seamen's Union is the most powerful unit among the workers in Canton, apart from the Mechanics' Union, which also has a strong following.

The Canton Authorities are strengthening the naval patrol of the West River by the addition of a few more river gunboats. Lately the piracy evil has become worse and sometimes as many as three town-boats have been sunk by pirates within a day.

The indoor staff of the Kwangtung Electricity Supply Company in Canton are asking the management for an increase of salary. The negotiations have been conducted peacefully for several days, which fact marks a change in policy among the workers. Mr. Chau Tien Pong, of Hong Kong, has replaced Mr. Tse Tok Kai, C.E., as chief manager of the Company.

The Canton Strike Committee, the organization which has managed the recent anti-British boycott in Canton, is asking all members and pickets of the Committee to renounce their former "Red" connections in order to avoid trouble.

The 4th Army Corps in Canton will detail troops to guard the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway in order that night trains may be run to relieve the present freight congestion. The line has not been operating regularly for more than a month.

During the absence of Mr. Tseng Yen Pu, Mr. Chen Hsi Tseng will be acting director of the Political Department of the General Army Headquarters in Canton. The function of this department is to interest the troops in the Three People's Doctrines of the Kuomintang and to undertake propaganda work among the people of the territory where the Army is stationed.

With the "Reds" now to some extent out of the way, the cocoon and flature workers in the Canton Silk Centre—Nanhai, Shuntak, Hsuehsan—are showing a willingness to return to their former field of labour, and it is hoped that this leading South China industry will have a chance to recover. The extra taxes on the industry will, it is believed, be gradually abolished.

CANTON AND
FRANCE.QUESTION OF KWONG
CHOW WAN.INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN
OFFICE OFFICIAL.

CHINESE POLICY OUTLINED.

From time to time reference has been made in the Chinese papers to the attitude of the Canton Government towards Kwong Chow Wan, the territory now under French administration.

The following extract from the *Kwok Man Sun Man*, a Canton paper, outlines the policy of the Canton Government. Under the headings "The Foreign Office shortly to take active steps to resume Kwong Chow Wan" and "It is hoped that all the people throughout China will support the Government in this respect," the extract reads:

"On the 29th of last month our reporter had an interview with Pang Lu Tsung, Secretary of the Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office, and asked him what projects the Foreign Office had in hand for the immediate future. In reply Mr. Pang gave him the following detailed account.

"A despatch was received some days ago from the Provincial Government of Kwong Tung instructing us to have Kwong Chow Wan resumed without any delay. Every preparation is being made by this Office for the purpose, and I have had permission from Secretary Ko (Shing Yuen) to give you a brief account of my views on the subject.

"Kwong Chow Wan was leased to France in 1898. An important clause of the Treaty made it clear that France had no right to give it up to any other country. This proves that the sovereignty of this territory still appertains to China. From the legal aspect there are three main points to be considered in the resumption of Kwong Chow Wan.

(1) The Powers claimed from the Chinese leases of various territories on the pretext of maintaining the balance of power. Therefore, Kiaochow was leased to Germany, Weihai-wei to England, Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan to Russia and Kwong Chow Wan to France. Kiaochow is now no longer in the hands of Germany, nor Port Arthur in the hands of Russia. Thus the previous talk about maintaining the balance of power cannot continue to have any weight.

(2) Disputes about the acquiring of leases to territory in China have led to wars between the various Powers. In 1904 Russia proposed to construct a railway linking up Ta Lien Wan with the Siberian Railway, and the Russo-Japanese War ensued. In 1914 war broke out between Japan and Germany on account of Tsingtao. It is imperative therefore in the Far East that all leased territory should be resumed.

(3) The powers have made use of their leased territories in China as spheres of influence for their own profit. These spheres of influence for private profit constitute a serious breach of the spirit of the "open-door" policy frequently advocated by the Powers.

"These remarks treat the subject from the judicial and political points of view. Now let me tell you what is the actual attitude of France at present towards Kwong Chow Wan. In 1921 when the representatives of various Powers discussed at the Washington Conference the question of leased territories in China; Viviani, the representative of France, declared that the French Government would most willingly return Kwong Chow Wan to China on the conditions that: (1) the various Powers should also return their leased territories to China when Kwong Chow Wan was returned by France, and (2) adequate protection should be assured to all property of the subjects of France in Kwong Chow Wan after its return.

"At that time the Japanese representative also voiced the attitude of Japan. He said that negotiations were going on between China and Japan for the return of Kiaochow, but that as Japan had special economic interests in Ta Lien Wan she was not in a position to return it. On the same occasion the British representative stated clearly that Kowloon could not be returned, as it was closely related with Hong Kong, and without it, Hong Kong will be defenceless, but that England would most willingly return Weihai-wei.

"After the three representatives had expressed their opinions, France, in view of the difference of opinion among the various Powers, (Continued on next Column).

DEATH ENQUIRIES.

MOTOR LORRY AND CYCLE
ACCIDENTS.DRIVERS EXONERATED IN
BOTH CASES.

Yesterday afternoon, both Courts at the Central Magistracy were engaged in enquiring into fatal motor accidents.

The Dog Black Maria.

Major C. Willson sat as Coroner with a jury to enquire into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese man, 81 years of age, who was knocked down by a motor-cycle driven by Sergt. Scrim on April 21st.

Sergt. Scrim said that on the day in question he was driving the cycle, which had a dog cage at the side, along Whitty Street. Sergt. Cameron was on the pillion seat. As he was rounding the corner of Whitty Street, he saw a Chinese man run out of Whitty Street and stop in front of him. He swerved to the right to avoid the man, and in doing so the dog cage tilted, and at the same time he saw another man about 4 or 6 yards away from the cage. He again swerved back to the left to avoid this man. The cage toppled over and the dog was struck and killed. An ambulance was sent for and the man was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Sergt. Cameron corroborated witness evidence. Dr. Craig said that when the man was admitted into hospital, he was suffering from slight concussion and multiple abrasions. The man subsequently died of pneumonia on May 5th. The injuries were not such that would have caused death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and that Sergt. Scrim had done his best to avoid the man.

A Lorry Crash.

The adjourned enquiry into the death of Chinese woman who was killed by a lorry crashing over the side of the new motor road at Shau-kiwan on April 16th, was resumed before Mr. R. E. Lindsell sitting as Coroner with a jury.

After further evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict that deceased had met her death through misadventure.

KEEPING ARMS FOR
OTHERS.

A LESSON TO SPORTSMEN.

A Chinese when charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of a shot gun without a licence, told the Magistrate that the gun was left behind by a European sportsman.

Police investigation revealed that Mr. H. M. Pinquet, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. had left the gun with the defendant, who was a private watchman at Kau Man Kang, for use on future occasions. Sergt. Kennedy, who conducted the case for the prosecution, told the Magistrate that in view of a confirmation received from Mr. Pinquet, he would not press the charge against the defendant, but he would like his Worship to caution him with regard to keeping arms for others.

His Worship warned the defendant and discharged him.

HOKLOS VERSUS PUNTIS.

A "FREE FOR ALL" IN
WESTERN DISTRICT.

A "free-for-all" took place at the Western district on Sunday between a party of Hoklos and Puntis. No less than a hundred men took part and the fight was carried into a shop, much to the discomfort of the old shop-keeper.

Four Chinese constables went to the scene and were met with strong resistance. After much difficulty, the fighters were dispersed but only four arrests were made.

These four combatants were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with disorderly conduct. After evidence had been heard, his Worship said that it appeared to him that the Hoklos were at fault. He fined the Hoklos \$5 each and bound them over to keep the peace in the sum of \$50. The two Puntis were not fined but were also bound over.

proposed that the question of Kwong Chow Wan be held in abeyance for further consideration in the future.

"From the judicial and political points of view, we have, I conclude, good reasons for insisting on the resumption of Kwong Chow Wan. And judging by the actual attitude of France I infer that she is not entirely loth to return it. The Foreign Office will seize the first opportunity of raising the question with France, and will not rest until the resumption is an accomplished fact. I hope that all publicists and the Press will do their best to advocate this policy, so that the whole Chinese people may be roused to lend their unanimous support to the Government in the matter."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
CIL NOMINEE.TO REPRESENT CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.MR. J. OWEN HUGHES
UNANIMOUSLY
CHOSEN.

There was a very good attendance at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, yesterday afternoon on the occasion of a meeting of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, called to receive nominations for the position of the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council.

Only one nomination had been received within the prescribed period, and Mr. J. Owen Hughes, of Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co., was unanimously nominated for the appointment which runs for the usual term of four years. Mr. Owen Hughes takes the place of the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman of the Chamber) who has been the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, but who will in future remain a member of that body on appointment by H.E. the Governor in place of Mr. H. W. Bird who recently left the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and was supported by members of the General Committee, whose names will be found among those members present, as given below.

Those present were:—Mr. Frank Austin, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. B. M. Talati (Individual Members), Messrs. A. V. Apear & Co., Ltd. (Mr. D. H. Cooper), The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (China), Ltd. (Mr. J. K. Bousfield), Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. Bailey), Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. MacGowan), The British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. (Mr. A. P. Bungey), Messrs. Butterfield & Swire (Mr. N. S. Brown), The Central Agency, Ltd. (Mr. Chas. E. Wallace), Messrs. Deacons (Mr. W. E. L. Shenton), Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall), The Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. A. Leggett), Messrs. Fung Tang (Mr. Fung Kong Un), Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd. (Mr. L. J. Davies), Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. Blaker), Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd. (Mr. P. A. Dixon), The Hong Kong & China Gas Co., Ltd. (Mr. L. J. Blackburn), The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Murray), The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes), John B. Hutchison (Mr. P. S. Cassidy), Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), The Kailan Mining Administration (Mr. T. G. Weall), Messrs. A. P. Leong Hing Kee & Co. (Mr. A. Leong Hing Kee), The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall), Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. (Mr. D. O. Russell), Messrs. N. S. Moses & Co. (Mr. H. Goldenburg), The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Mr. Y. Uchida), Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. (China), Ltd. (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland), Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. Ezra), Messrs. Stewart Bros. (Mr. H. B. Dowling), The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. (Mr. P. Launder), The Union Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. M. Churn), The Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall), The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall), The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd. (Mr. T. G. Weall), Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. J. Owen Hughes), and the Secretary (Mr. M. F. Key).

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Colonial Government on the subject of the nomination.

Following this, the CHAIRMAN said:—You did me the honour of nominating me as representative of this Chamber on the Legislative Council nearly a year ago. But on the departure of Mr. H. W. Bird from the Colony, His Excellency, the Governor, invited me to succeed him on the Council as his nominee. This, of course, I was very pleased to do and it has therefore become necessary for the Chamber to nominate a successor to me as its representative. I may say, however, that this does not imply that the interests of commerce will be overlooked by me in the slightest. (Applause.)

The name of only one candidate is before us to-day, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, proposed by myself, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hynes. In accordance with the rules of the Chamber voting will be by a show of hands.

(Continued on next Column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA PROVIDENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In connection with the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co.'s report just published, has it ever occurred to shareholders that of \$2,081,238 less to date, \$736,437.61 of this amount is in general reserve and, so long as it remains in reserve, is not a loss to the Company. In addition to this, \$967,295.00 has been written off land and buildings, brought about through a revaluation at a time when property was at its lowest. This makes a total of about seventeen lacs which cannot be regarded as a trading loss or laid at the door of the General Managers or the late Consulting Committee.

How many local Companies could afford to write their assets down to a conservative estimate of prices obtainable under present market conditions?

The following are also included in the alleged losses:—

Investments written down	\$144,951.40
Property held against loans Reserve	350,000.00
Shares held against loans Reserve	467,150.50
	\$862,110.90

How much of this will disappear with a return of prosperity to the Colony and a rise in values?

Shareholders who have been influenced by the "Opposition" will do well to consider these figures and form their own opinion before committing themselves at the Poll to be held on Wednesday.—Yours truly,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Hong Kong, May 16th, 1927.

Y.M.C.A. IN TSINANFU.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—My attention has been directed to an *Asiatic News Service* despatch from Tsinanfu in your paper of the 14th instant, under the heading "Chinese Y.M.C.A." As I have lived in Tsinanfu for several years and have just left there, I shall be obliged if you will kindly make the following corrections:—

1. The despatch mentions the American Chairman of the Y.M.C.A. In reality, the Chairman is a Chinese, Mr. Sung Tien Chuen, who is also Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Assembly.

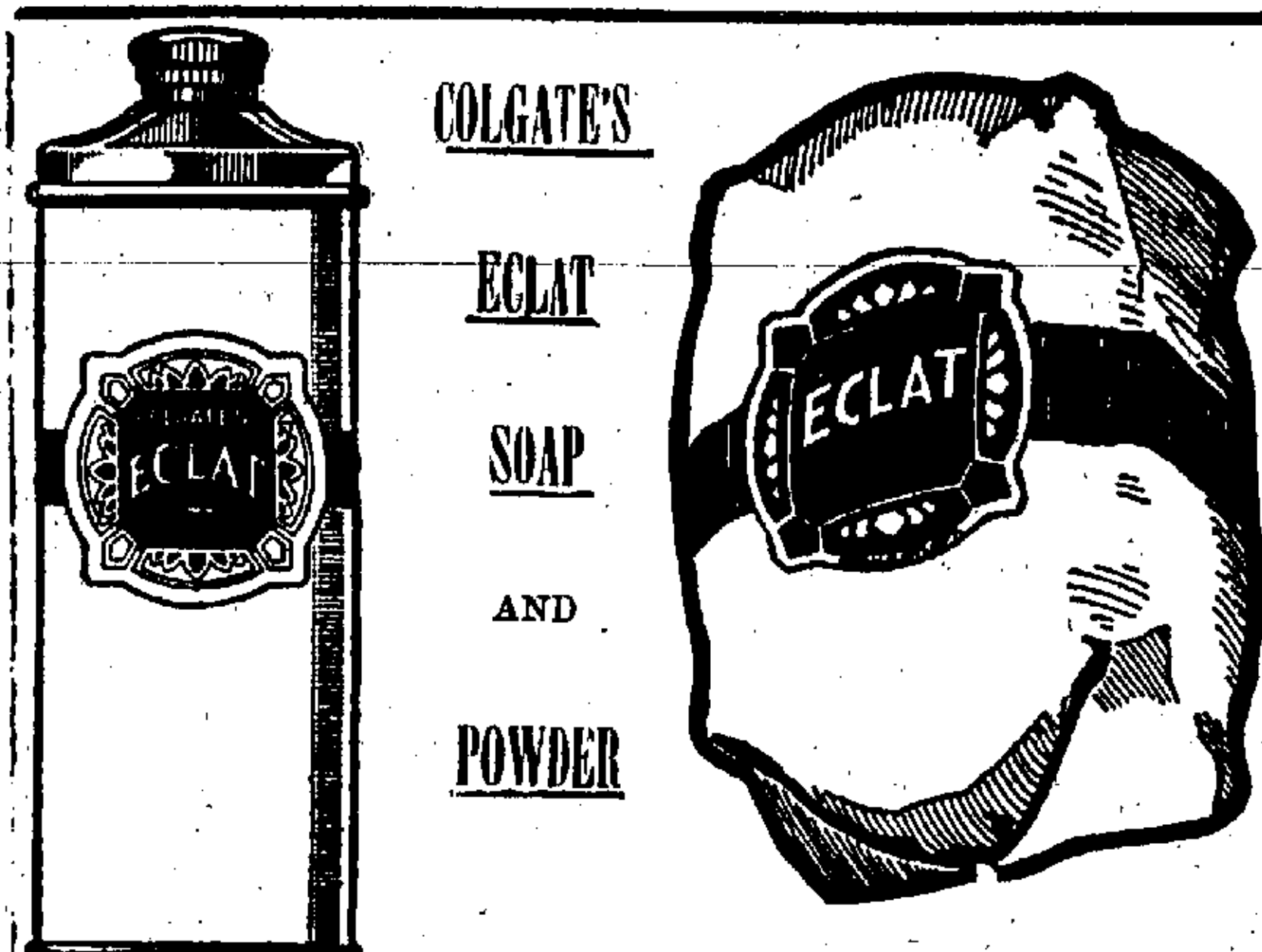
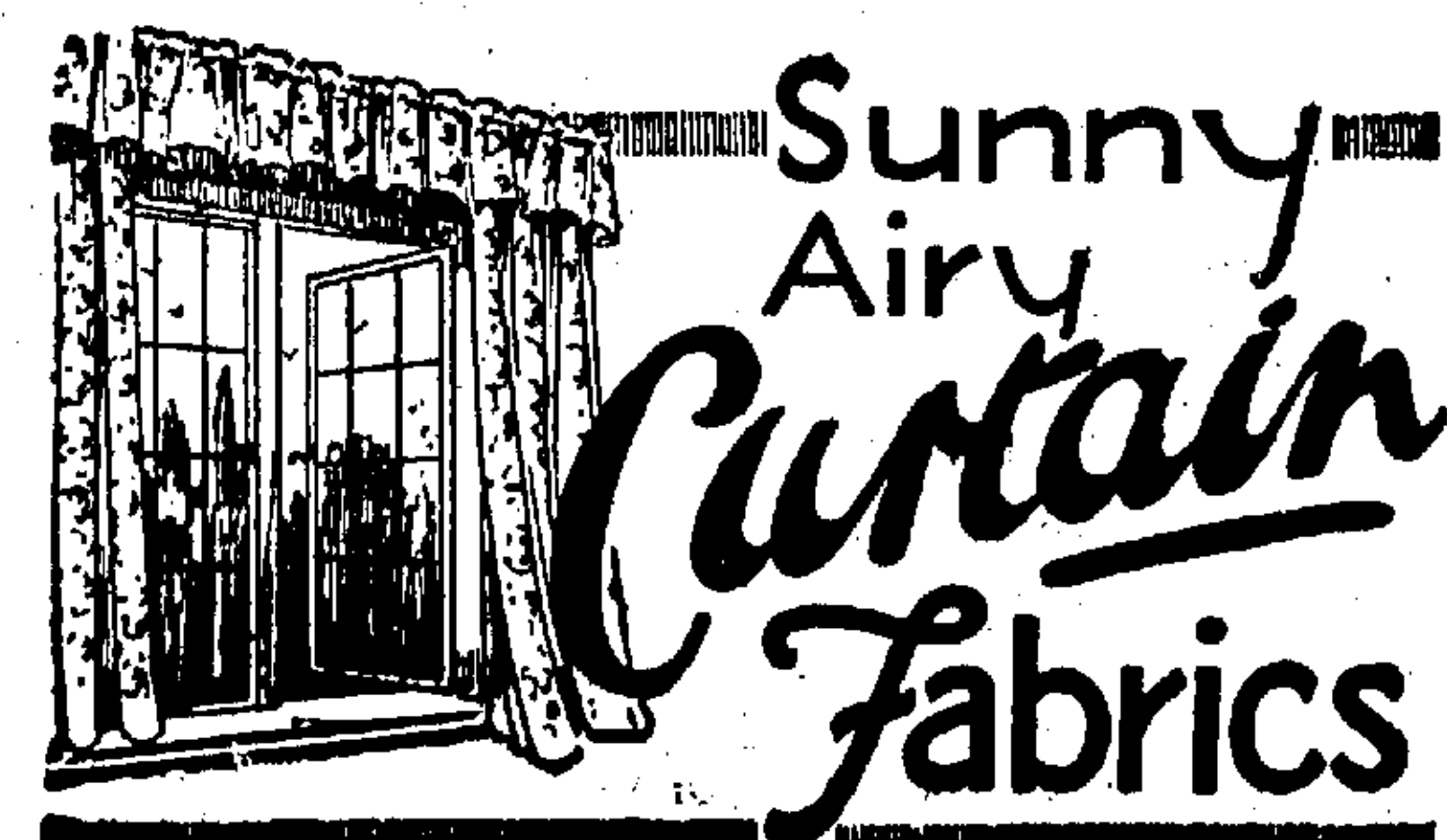
2. The despatch states that the Y.M.C.A. was searched, members of the Staff were arrested and a considerable amount of propaganda material was seized. The truth is that the Y.M.C.A. in common with other institutions, was searched by the Police, members of the Staff were detained while the investigation was in progress, who were released after a brief delay when no propaganda material whatever was found.

3. The despatch also mentions the American President of the Shantung Christian College. In reality, the President is the well-known Englishman, Dr. Harold Balme, the Acting President is Rev. J. D. McTear, also a Britisher.

4. The despatch states that the American flag was hauled down, but the College, being an International Institution, Chinese, British, and American, on Chinese soil, has never flown the American flag, but always the Chinese.—Yours, etc.,

L. TODNEM.

Hong Kong, May 16th, 1927.

LET POWELLS
BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMEWONDERFUL DISPLAY
OF FADELESS FABRICS
IN PATTERNS YOU
WILL NOT FIND
ELSEWHERE

THE TWO SUPREME TOILET LUXURIES.

SOLE AGENTS:

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY

POPULAR COLUMBIA RECORDS

LAYTON AND JOHNSTONE.

3916—YOU FORGET TO REMEMBER.
BAMBALINA AND WILDFLOWER.3966—DINAH.
BROWN EYES.4017—ALWAYS.
OH, MISS HANNAH.3968—UKULELE LULLABY.
SMILE ALL THE WHILE.

AT

ANDERSON'S.

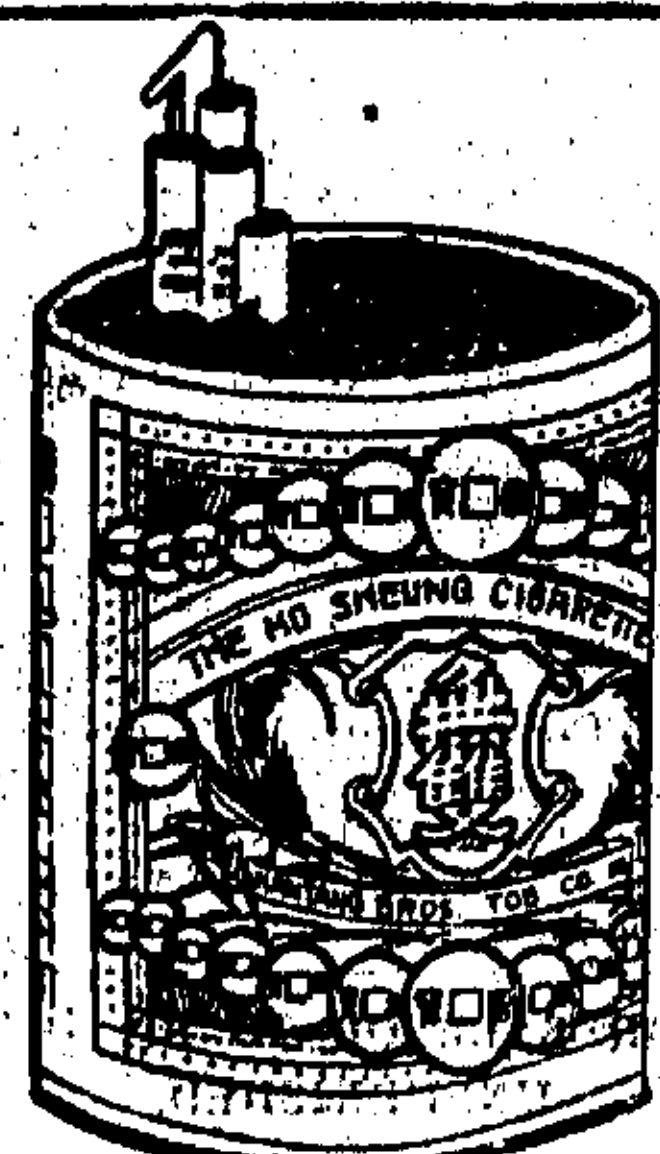
ASK FOR
MO SHEUNG
CIGARETTES.They have rapidly come
into favour with
discriminating
smokers
owing to their delightful
flavour and aroma.

Only well-matured Virginian tobacco used.

On sale at all tobacconists.

NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO.

[A.P.A.]



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Power of Attorney granted by me in favour of Mr. FELIX M. ELLIS, is hereby CANCELLED, by mutual consent.
(Sd.) F. E. ELLIS.
May, 12th, 1927. [4930]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the VALUATION LISTS for the Colony for the Year 1927-1928 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for TWENTY-ONE DAYS commencing on MONDAY, 23rd MAY, 1927.
C. M. MESSER,
Colonial Treasurer & Assessor
of Rates.
[4931]

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT TO Weather and Ground Conditions:—
To-DAY, 17th MAY, at 4.15 P.M. on the STAND COURT.
FINAL CLUB SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
S. E. GREEN (Holder)
G. W. NEWELL.
[4934]

MACAO RACES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 25th and 26th MAY, 1927, commencing at 2.15 P.M.
Entrées will CLOSE on 18th MAY, at 5 P.M.
Entry Forms obtainable from the SECRETARY, HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB and HONG KONG JOCKEY STABLES.
By Order,
S. W. CHENG,
Secretary.
Macao, 17th May, 1927. [4927]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 4th JUNE, and MONDAY, 6th JUNE, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, HONG KONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Entrées will CLOSE at 1 P.M. on MONDAY, 23rd MAY, 1927. [4933]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, PRINCE STREET, on TUESDAY, 7th JUNE, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1926.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 26th MAY to 7th JUNE, 1927, Both Days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4932]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 9th INSTANT A CALL of \$1.00 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company payable on or before the 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Dated this 11th Day of May, 1927.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[4905]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 8848 dated Hong Kong, 20th JULY, 1923, for Twelve Shares, Numbered 120530/120541 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 10410 dated Hong Kong, 6th APRIL, 1925, for Six Shares, Numbered 55740 to 55750 and 181549 inclusive, all registered in the Name of AUGUSTE MAURICE CHAMBRON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th JUNE, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 8848 and 5/NS 10410 will be therefor treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1927. [4909]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st—Apply: LINTHARD & DAVID, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4770]

INTIMATIONS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 17th MAY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1926.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th MAY, 1927, Both Days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 26th April, 1927. [4840]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4835]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, April 25th, 1927. [4836]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 20th MAY, 1927, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 4th to MAY 20th, Both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, April 26th, 1927. [4837]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, on SATURDAY, the 21st of MAY, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st of DECEMBER, 1926.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st of MAY, Both Days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 6th May, 1927. [4897]

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR on No. 2, HART AVENUE (Five Rooms).
Apply to:—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
[4909]

SHOPS TO LET

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
AND
88/92, NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

OFFICES TO LET

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD
CENTRAL,
AND
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY TO A. J. DAVID

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [4848]

INTIMATIONS.

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come;
And let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes? And creep into the jaundice
By being peevish?"
Merchant of Venice. Act 1, Sc. 1.

Fine SHERRIES

Grown, Bottled and Shipped by

GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

Xeres de la Frontera and Oporto

	Duty Paid.	Per Case.	Per Bot.
Light Dry ...	\$35.00	\$3.00	
Solera ...	37.00	3.10	
Very Pale Dry	40.00	3.40	
Pale Dry Nutty	44.00	3.75	
Fine Old Brown	47.00	4.10	
Brown Bang	57.50	4.85	

and Fine PORTS

Invalid ...	\$42.00	\$3.70
Douro ...	41.00	3.60
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.80
Estrella ...	49.00	4.25
Very Old Tawny	64.00	5.50
Oldest & Finest	66.00	5.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[50]

TO BE LET FURNISHED, OR SOLD—From 1st JULY, 1927, FOREBANK WEST, MAGAZINE GAR. Six Rooms, 4 Bathrooms. Modern Sanitation, Private Garage. Suitable for Two Couples or Four Bachelors.
Apply—F. M. CRAWFORD, c/o LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. [4908]

FURNISHED FLAT on PEAK TO LET: Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession.—Apply Box 4796, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [4796]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 17th, 1927.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND AFTER.

CONRAD wrote that "the way of even the most justifiable of revolutions is prepared by personal impulses disguised into creeds"; also that "in their own way the most ardent of revolutionaries are perhaps doing no more but seeking for peace in common with the rest of mankind—the peace of soothed vanity, of satisfied appetites, or perhaps of appeased conscience." LENIN had good reason to detest the Imperialist regime. His brother was implicated in a plot to assassinate ALEXANDER III. and was executed in 1887. When LENIN heard of his brother's death, he said, "It is not necessary to go by that path. We shall not go by it." It was at a conference at Prague in 1912 that a handful of delegates (20 to 25), under the leadership of Comrade LENIN, had the courage to proclaim themselves a party and to break once and for ever with all groups and sub-groups of social reformers.

This group deposed the old central committee, declaring "We are the party. We have raised the standard of the Bolshevik party. Who is not with us is against us."

But the movement which led to the coup d'état of March 8th and to the subsequent Russian Revolution of October, 1917, was neither carefully prepared nor thoughtfully organised. A long and bloody struggle with the forces of reaction was not necessary. The collapse of the autocracy and of its colossal bureaucratic machinery was an accomplished fact. "This coup d'état," wrote one Guchov, a Russian Conservative Deputy, "was not the result of a clever conspiracy of some masked conspirators for whom the secret police were searching in the dark. It was a ripe fruit falling by its own weight."

There is evidence that, on the very eve of the Revolution, LENIN both desired and hoped that it would not take the course which it did take. In a pamphlet entitled "Towards Soviets" and written in October, 1917, LENIN is revealed as suffering from the illusion that the Russian peasants could seize the land in a peaceful manner.

"I am absolutely in favour," he wrote, "of the labourers and peasants Soviets at once taking all the land, themselves observing strict order and discipline, so as to prevent the least damage to machinery, buildings, cattle, on no account disturbing the course of agriculture and corn production, but, on the contrary, increasing it, because the soldiers require twice as much as before and the civil population must not go hungry."

When the Revolution came, the workers and peasants took their own course. They had been told to plunder the plunderers; and they did so. They had been told to murder the capitalists; and this they also did with a good will. The workers thought that the Revolution meant seizing the factories for themselves, when everyone would become as rich as their original owners. Many saw in the upheaval sanction to plunder, murder and destruction. How could one expect from the Russian people a consciousness of duty based on right and justice, a respect for discipline developed from practical experience, when all their past was one continuous story of subjection to arbitrary will and power.

"All the heaped-up contradictions of centuries of misrule had at length combined to put into motion the elemental forces of a revolutionary reaction. The revolution broke out in a huge Empire with scattered population having conflicting interests where communications of every kind were poorly developed."

Some statements in this summary are ominously suggestive of China. Social wrong was undoubtedly the inspiration of the Russian Revolution. This accounts for the feebleness of the resistance of the civilized British, to the Bolsheviks' manifold and international activities. England is full of kindly and intelligent young men and women who, secure themselves, delight in encouraging revolution elsewhere. These foolish but kindly folk would do well to remember that H. G. WELLS once went to see LENIN.

LENIN look at WELLS through his fingers—a habit he had when he wanted to size up a person—and when WELLS had gone LENIN said, "What a Philistine. What a monstrous little bourgeois!"

Mr. H. A. L. FISHER has written that there is no greater event in modern history than the Russian Revolution; but he adds that the break with Confucius in China may prove to be equally far-reaching in its consequences. The fate of the Russian Revolution has yet to be determined and the first article of the Bolshevik creed is that, unless the Revolution expands on an international plane, it is doomed to perish. Will China follow Russia? It is easy to emphasize differences in the respective situations. It is even easier to forget that the Russian Revolution was "an elemental catastrophe, having as little regard for human convenience as an avalanche or an earthquake," that "it was the product of centuries of darkness, suffering and misrule, of war, hunger and corruption"; that "neither the Tsar nor LENIN nor TROTSKY nor any other man made it"; that "it happened because millions of little people so hated that it must happen."

The last few weeks have seen some lopping of communist heads. But in many parts of China anarchy and lust and hunger still reign supreme. This is the dough out of which one kneads a Robespierre.

Lady Drummond Hay was among the passengers sailing for the North yesterday in the s.s. *Fushimi Maru*.

The safe of the Ying Shing Grocery in Connaught Road West was forced open on Saturday and \$300 stolen.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, but there is no business on the agenda of public interest.

Money and jewellery worth \$140 were stolen by a burglar from the first floor of No. 5n, Chancery Lane on Saturday night.

The fourth ordinary yearly meeting of the Prince's Building and Land Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's office, Prince's Building on Tuesday, May 31st, at 4 p.m.

Said to be a member of the crew of the troopship *Derbyshire*, a man named M. J. Watson was yesterday morning fined \$5 by Major Willson for being drunk and disorderly the previous night.

The Willbur Players, who come to Hong Kong with a big reputation from the United States and Shanghai open this evening at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, with "Do Foolish Wives Pay."

For the forty-eight hours, ended on Sunday, there were notified 2 Chinese cases of small-pox, 4 cases—(1 Indian and 3 Chinese)—of enteric fever, and 1 Chinese case (imported) of relapsing fever.

A smoking concert for members of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association will be held at the Club premises on Thursday evening, beginning at nine o'clock. The *Titanic's* band will be present in addition to other artists.

Miss V. Capell and her J-Pans are giving an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute this evening, at 8.30 p.m. and the "Squeakettes" are holding a whist drive and giving a concert at the City Hall this evening, beginning at seven o'clock.

Two robbers armed with revolvers broke into the hut of a widow living in Shapoo village, Aitao, at 1 a.m., on Saturday. They tied up the woman and a companion and then ransacked the place, taking money, clothing and jewellery worth \$150.

A record, showing five breaches of the Deportation Ordinance, was proved against a returned banished who was charged before Mr. W. Schafeld at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. The defendant, was sentenced to ten months' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch.

An American named R. J. Cullens, described as an engineer, was on Saturday taken to the hospital suffering from injuries received, according to the police reports, as the result of falling down the steps of the Savoy Hotel while under the influence of liquor.

For the possession of lottery tickets a Chinese was yesterday morning fined \$60 by Major Willson. The alternative was four weeks' jail. The man was arrested on the Wing Lok wharf on Saturday evening coming ashore from the *Sui An*, and the tickets were found hidden in his shoes.

Three Chinese, alleged to have been concerned in the armed robbery committed at No. 97, Kowloon City Road on Friday last, were remanded for one week, on their appearance before Mr. W. Schafeld at the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday morning. About \$20 worth of stolen property has been recovered.

Kowloon Cricket Club have arranged for Empire Day (next Tuesday) an evening concert by the full band and pipes of the King's Own Scottish Borderers (by permission of Col. Comyn and officers of the Battalion). There will also be Highland dances. The proceeds from the entertainment, as mentioned yesterday, will be for the Hospital Comforts Fund.

THE "LUNGSHAN" UNDER FIRE.

FROM TROOPS NEAR WHAMPOA.

BULLETS DELIBERATELY AIMED?

Brief telegraphic information received in Hong Kong yesterday morning indicated that the s.s. *Lungshan* of Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., had been fired on while passing Whampoa on her way up river to Canton.

Failing fuller details, and no further news being available when the s.s. *Taishan* arrived in the afternoon beyond confirmation of the fact that firing had taken place, it was thought that a few shots had been "accidentally" discharged with no particular or official intent to do damage.

On the arrival of the *Lungshan* here last night, however, from Canton, the news gleaned of the affair would indicate that it was more serious than at first appeared, although whether the bullets were aimed deliberately at the steamer, has yet to be definitely ascertained. It would appear, however, that the vessel was selected as a target, at least for "practice."

The *Lungshan*, which is one of the steamers on the night service between Hong Kong and Canton, left Hong Kong early yesterday morning. Passing up river, just above the forts, at about 7 a.m. rifle fire broke out from the shore at a point where there are some mutabeds belonging to the Whampoa Cadets. Soldiers could be distinctly seen lying on the shore firing and the fact that some fifty or sixty bullets struck the steamer gave rise to the suspicion that she was deliberately selected as target for "rifle practice." There was a regular fusillade of rapid fire as the steamer passed and the steel casings on the starboard side of the marks of where the bullets struck.

No Reason For the "Incident." Fortunately, there were no passengers on deck at the time. Why the steamer was fired at remains to be explained. No order, such as that relating to passing the proper hour (6 a.m.) had been violated.

Further it is reported that one of the "Kwong" steamers which left Hong Kong for Canton after the *Lungshan* in the early hours of yesterday morning was also fired at from the same point, and apparently by the same troops. Whether this is so remains to be confirmed when the steamer returns to Hong Kong this afternoon. No further news concerning this steamer was known on the *Lungshan*.

The *Taishan* came down yesterday afternoon without anything untoward happening, as did other river steamers on the run.

The *Lungshan*, on her down trip, was escorted as far as Whampoa, the apparent "danger zone," by H.M.S. *Cicala*, which then returned to Canton.

Among the passengers returning by the *Lungshan* last night were the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern (Colonial Secretary) and Mrs. Southern. Further developments are expected to-day.

MOTORING NOTES.

When Sam took to cars, he began, like the rest, with a second-hand bargain—the cheapest are best. "It might need some repairs," but he felt no dismay. Expecting to learn about motors that way. And learn he did, at the end of two weeks. That his tank was a sieve full of ill-soldiered leaks. Said his friends, "What a waste! Get that blasted tank replaced."

On a basis of costs he reckoned he should, But, to register case, he lit a cigar. Discarded the match in the pool round his car. And from that, in a flash, learned all a man could. When he'd got some fresh skin, and had grown some new hair. He was after a car, and was heard to declare, That he must get about, but was finished with thrills. Having emptied his pockets on hospital bills. A knock-about car he desires, and acquires. A knock-about lizzy with badly worn tyres. "You'll skip!" said his friends. "So be careful at bends."

But he wanted to learn. When the road was all grease He took Dairy Farm Hill, with the swoop of a skater, Cannonned from dyke into bus radiator, And was coaxed back to life by the traffic police. Sure the progress of man is not stopped, but made faster By the onslaughts of fire and the checks of disaster. Having learned how to skid, and how gasoline burns, Convalescent, but fresh, to the road Sam returns. His next little purchase was one of those makes That develop lethargic ineptness in brakes. "Get them fixed," he was told. But he thought they would hold For one journey, at least, at his sensible pace. Confronted, alas! by one dimbling from Stanley, With no room to pass, he most gentlemanly Gave way, down the bank. R.I.P. marks the place.

K. M.

HOW THE SOUTHERN TROOPS CAPTURED PUKOW.

SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY.

SHANTUNG TROOPS RETREAT UP RAILWAY LINE.

COMRADE CHEN INTERVIEWED.

HEAVY FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

After engaging in desultory cross-river firing from Nanking and its neighbourhood upon Pukow on the opposite side of the river Yangtze, Chiang Kai Shek's Southern warriors out-manoeuvred the soldiery of the North (mainly Shantung men) and captured the city. The engagement appears to have been quite effective, as the Northern troops were not only completely cleared out of their Pukow stronghold, which they had held during the past few weeks, but they were sent helter-skelter up the Tientsin-Pukow railway line. A large number of prisoners, including 600 "White" Russians, were taken. Judging by the preparations being made by the Southerners, they intend to follow up their victory, and it is anticipated that very shortly there will be heavy fighting up the line.

Chang Tso Lin is leaving Peking on the 20th inst. for the purpose of visiting Peking, where large numbers of his troops appear to be concentrating. The Marshal also intends to visit Honan, his object being to "investigate" and also to discuss the situation with his military leaders. His Fengtien braves appear to have been doing well in Honan of late, as they claim several victories over the Southerners.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, left Peking yesterday for Shanghai via Tientsin where he will embark on a British warship for the Whangpoo. The purpose of the visit is to enable His Excellency to obtain first-hand information "on the spot," in consultation with the British commanders. This explanation appears to be much too simple and direct for the vernacular newspapers, all of which are making all sorts of fanciful conjectures as to the "real" object of the Minister's mission.

Mr. Eugene Chen has been interviewed at Hankow, where he appears to be still in the belief that he continues to be China's Minister for Foreign Affairs. He made characteristic references to "my Government" and expressed the opinion that he and his Comrades would be in Peking in three months, that Chiang Kai Shek would be as a broken reed before the hot weather disappeared, and that what he (Comrade Chen) would then have to say to Sir Austen Chamberlain would certainly not be ignored.

PUKOW FALLS.

SOUTHERN TROOPS OCCUPY THE CITY.

NORTHERNERS RETREATING TO CHUCHOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

A wireless message from Nanking reports that Pukow (opposite Nanking) fell to the Southerners yesterday morning.

Chiang Kai Shek's troops who crossed to the north bank, above Pukow, some days ago, converged on the town in the early morning while other Southerners moved by water from down-river.

The Northerners, who evacuated the town without fighting, are retreating up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Chuchow.

Looters Suppressed.

As soon as they departed, looters crossed the river in sampans, but were severely handled by Chiang's troops, who had then occupied the town.

The Northerners shelled Pukow with shrapnel after its occupation by the Southerners.

Southerners were pouring along the Yangtze yesterday above Nanking.

Another wireless report from Chinkiang states that the Northerners are still holding positions on the north bank, and there are no signs of the Southerners' crossing.

600 Russians Among The Prisoners.

Vernacular newspapers report that Chiang Kai Shek's troops occupied Pukow this morning, making prisoners of more than 3,000 Northerners including 600 Russians.

The defeated troops are retreating to Chuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pau).

How Pukow Was Taken.

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

General Chiang Kai Shek's troops, numbering fully 30,000, took Pukow yesterday by venturing across the Yangtze, with the result that about 3,000 Shantung troops and 600 "White" Russians have been placed in captivity. The attack, in which General Chen Ming Shih's troops took the lead, was timed to begin at 8 a.m.

A report as to how the Southerners effected the capture of Pukow, by a sudden and successful stroke, states that in the dead of night on the 14th inst., the second column of the Southern troops

(Continued on next column).

COMRADE CHEN'S OPINIONS.

INTERVIEWED AT HANKOW.

"MY GOVERNMENT" TO BE IN PEKING IN THREE MONTHS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

In the course of an interview with Reuter's Special Correspondent at Hankow, Mr. Eugene Chen, referring to Sir Austen Chamberlain's recent speech on China, said: "Before three months we shall conquer our way to Peking, where in the name of Nationalist China and the Kuomintang, I shall speak language that will not be ignored by Chamberlain. The latter's reference to my Government was ludicrous and deeply tragic in its ignorance."

After warning the British Foreign Minister, Chen said: "England will suffer deep and lasting injury if she flirts with Chiang Kai Shek, who will not outlast the summer."

Chen, replying to a question by the Correspondent, freely admitted that the "Nationalist and British policies expressed in the Hankow Agreement had not been followed up" and that the "series of regrettable events" enumerated by Sir A. Chamberlain, had occurred.

Chen proceeded laboriously to attribute the latter to the presence of the Shanghai Defence Force.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

LEAVES PEKING FOR SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 16th.

Sir Miles Lampson and party left Peking for Shanghai this afternoon. (Wah Tsz Yat Pau).

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

Sir Miles Lampson is reported to have declared that he has no intention to enter into any written agreement with the Kuomintang in his mission to Shanghai.

CHAO ERH SUN DEAD.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pau).

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

General Chao Erh Sun passed away on the 13th inst.

VAGARIES OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED AT GENEVA.

CHAPTERS AND SUB-DIVISIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 16th.

The Economic Conference Committee, dealing with Customs Tariffs, expresses the opinion that the present enormous increase in chapters and sub-divisions of tariffs is excessive and constitutes a serious obstacle to the development of international commerce. Steps should, therefore, be taken to abandon that system.

The Committee recommends abstention from frequent abrupt modification of Customs duties and, where monetary stability has not yet been completely reached, the Customs duties should be levied on a gold basis.

SIR FRANCIS AGLEN.

HONOURED BY JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 16th.

It is announced that the Emperor has awarded the Order of the Rising Sun (first class) to Sir Francis Aglen.

AN ATTACK ON SHANGHAI?

PERSISTENT RUMOUR DESTROYED BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

SHANGHAI, May 15th.

A threatened Northern attack on Shanghai from the direction of the Whampoa is continually rumoured, but a further reconnaissance carried out by machines from H.M.S. *Argus* showed that the stories are mere fabrications.

The aeroplanes investigated the territory on both banks on the Whangpoo as far down as Tsungming Island. There are no signs of activity or movement of any troops.

Late news from Yangtze is to the effect that a severe battle has been in progress in the Nanking zone, and that Pukow fell into the hands of the Southerners to-day.

The situation in Shanghai is normal.

Wounded Arriving In Hankow.

HANKOW, May 15th.

Severe fighting between the Southerners and the Fengtien forces is reported from the Honan front. The Southerners are losing many men in their endeavours to stem the advance of the Northern forces. Large numbers of wounded, the majority coming from the Eleventh Army, are arriving from the front.

Meanwhile the organisation of defensive measures for Hankow is continuing, troop movements on a large scale being in progress.

The so-called Eleven Commandments are having their effect, and everything is quiet in the foreign districts.

Chinkiang Quiet.

CHINKIANG, May 15th.

There have been minor clashes between the opposing forces in the vicinity of Chinkiang, which is itself quiet, nothing of any note having occurred since the foreign residences were evacuated by Gen. Ho Ying Yin's orders.

Minor Engagements Near Wuhu.

WUHU, May 15th.

Little information is available from the Liuanchow-Lake Hoehow front, but it is understood that minor engagements have taken place. Wuhu is perfectly quiet.

Oil Stores Reported Seized At Nanking.

NANKING, May 15th.

Considerable machine-gun and rifle fire across the river occurred yesterday. It was further reported that the Northerners were beginning to seize the oil stored at the Socony installation.

An unconfirmed report was received on Friday stating that 40,000 Nationalist troops had been landed below Nanking, with the object of joining up with Anhwei troops in a land attack on Pukow.

It is believed that the venture has proved successful, for it was to-day announced that the Southerners had captured Pukow.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

London, May 15th.

The French President, M. Doumergue, will arrive in London to-morrow. The French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, will accompany M. Doumergue, who will be received at Dover by the Prince of Wales.

Lord Crewe, British Ambassador at Paris, will be in attendance.

The King will be present at the London terminus to receive the President, who will drive with His Majesty to Buckingham Palace, through streets lined with guards.

THE RAID.

POLICE STILL IN POSSESSION.

DETECTIVES AND TRANSLATORS BUSY.

THE ALLEGED CREDIT SCHEME.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 15th.

The police are still in possession of the Arcos buildings. The systematic search authorised by magistrate's warrant was continued until late last night and was resumed to-day. The warrant was applied for on information which came into possession of the police regarding the missing State document.

Pending a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow, no official version of the raid has been published.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The £10,000,000 Credit Scheme.

LONDON, May 16th.

With reference to the alleged arrangement of a Credit Scheme, involving £10,000,000 between the Midland Bank and the Soviet Trade Delegation, which has been officially declared by the former incorrect, Sir Allan Smith, interviewed by the *Financial Times*, stated that the categorical character of the Midland Bank's denial placed him in a somewhat delicate position, and he could only imagine that some technicality existed, which rendered the Agreement "slightly short of completion."

LATER.

Detectives At Work.

In contrast with the previous roar of concrete breakers only the muffled click of typewriters is heard all day long from the Arcos House, as the police continued to work searching and classifying the contents of the safes and strong rooms.

An air of mystery is imparted to the proceedings by the fact that the work is being carried out behind drawn blinds so as to shield the detectives from curious eyes.

Numbers of women are now participating in the proceedings, assisting the police in the role of interpreters and in translating documents.

Popular interest in the raid is evidenced by the fact that hardly a motor-bus has entered Morgate Street without slowing up as it passed the Arcos House to enable its passengers to gaze at the building.

CURES THROUGH MEDIUM.

MAN WHO DIED 200 YEARS AGO.

CONSULTATIONS ONCE A WEEK.

COPENHAGEN.

In a back yard of a building belonging to a spiritualist congregation in Odense, on the Island of Funen, the Hope of Light resides.

Every child in Odense has heard about the strange doings behind the walls where "Brother Johannes," who died 200 years ago, is giving consultation every Monday evening, curing all kinds of sickness, but especially rheumatism and diseases of the stomach.

The authorities have recently had occasion to investigate the doings of the congregation, the members of which state that numerous miracles have taken place. One of the members, a business man named Jensen, declares that he has seen invalids throw away their crutches and walk off.

Recently, he says, a young girl who had been blind for eleven years called on the congregation. She had consulted various specialists, without any result, but "Brother Johannes" made her see in the course of two weeks.

He mentions another instance of a young girl who was hardly able to walk owing to overlying toes. She went to the congregation for help, and during the séance a cloth was laid over her feet. Through the medium "Brother Johannes" laid his hand on her head and the miracle took place. When the cloth was removed her feet were quite natural.

Apparently the times of miracles are not yet past, and it seems as if Odense might become a new Lourdes.

B. & S. STEAMER ON FIRE.

S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ABLAZE.

16 CHINESE FATALITIES.

BRITISH WARSHIP AND B. & S. STEAMER TO THE RESCUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 16th.

A telegram from Tientsin, dated the 15th inst., states that fire broke out on the Butterfield & Swire steamer *Tungchow*, at noon to-day, as she was leaving Tongku Wharf.

The foreign passengers immediately disembarked, but a large number of Chinese were trapped by the flames below.

It is reported that 16 were fatally burned.

The fire was extinguished by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Valuable assistance was rendered by H.M.S. *Forghare* and by the B. & S. steamer *Shansi*.

ARMY COURSES FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

WHAT ARE THE PRACTICAL RESULTS?

The arrangement, which appears to have become permanent, under which six naval captains are appointed annually to take the senior course at the Army Instructional School, Sheerness, is thoroughly sound in principle. But whether the plan is being followed on lines to give the very best results is rather a debatable point. The general impression in the Navy is that the Admiralty are invited to nominate two post captains for each of the three Army courses every year; that they nominate such post captains; that these officers take the course, and that there the matter ends. It may be asked how it could be carried any further. Our point is that the naval officers attending these Army courses probably acquire a great deal of knowledge that would prove of much value in the event of amphibious operations, but that without the opportunity of applying or disseminating this knowledge, it is rather wasted. All the naval courses are designed with the definite idea of applying the knowledge gained.

The idea of establishing a closer liaison between the Navy and the Army is excellent in its way, but rather vague. A plan on similar lines was tried before the war. A number of senior military officers were distributed throughout the fleet in home waters, went through the annual manoeuvres, and then returned to their respective posts, having had a most interesting and pleasant time, but without any very clear idea as to what they were supposed to do about it. The military knowledge acquired by naval officers during an Army course could only be practically applied in the event of combined operations, either real or in the form of exercises. But it might be disseminated with advantage to the Navy. Have the Admiralty any such idea in mind? There is no evidence thus far of any attempt to give effect to it. Probably the Imperial Defence College will accomplish, in a wider way, what is now presumably aimed at in this method of detailing post captains to attend Army courses. Undoubtedly, the study of strategy tends to become more comprehensive, to view the co-ordination of all fighting resources, and not merely the legitimate rôle of any particular one—Military and Naval. Particular one—*Naval and Military Record*.

CARPENTIER ON THE STAGE.

A SONG AND DANCE WITH MISS AILEEN HAMILTON.

PARIS.

George Carpentier, the former champion boxer of Europe, recently appeared for the first time on the stage at the Palace Theatre. The boxes were crowded with sporting, theatrical, and political personalities of two continents, prominent among whom were the Maharajah of Kapurthala and M. André de Fouquières, the fashion expert. Carpentier appeared in a tableau surrounded by a bevy of pretty girls. He wore immaculate evening dress, with a white orchid in his buttonhole, and sang a topical song entitled: "When you do a thing for the first time."

His first appearance as a singer was a great success. He showed no signs of timidity or stage fright. After his song he danced alone, and then with his partner Miss Aileen Hamilton.

SIR RICHARD MUIR'S MEMOIRS.

INNER HISTORY OF FAMOUS CRIMES.

RONALD TRUE AND STEINIE MORRISON.

Memoirs compiled from the papers of Sir Richard Muir, well known as one of the leading counsel to the Treasury, and published recently in a volume entitled "Sir Richard Muir" by S. T. Felstead and Lady Muir, are of intense interest from the light which they throw upon the inner history of famous crimes.

One of the most baffling cases with which they deal is that of the murderer Steinie Morrison, who was sentenced to death for murdering a "fence" named Beron. Muir held the view, corroborated by the police, that two men were present at the time Leon Beron was done to death, and that in all probability Morrison did not actually strike the fatal blow.

So Morrison may have been speaking the truth when he vehemently protested that he had not killed Beron.

Morrison, in fact, had been an accessory before and after the murder, "and therefore was liable to the death penalty." He was reprieved, but Muir himself had no doubt in his own mind that Morrison ought to have been hanged. He had no patience whatever with the innumerable stories which were floating about concerning Morrison's alleged innocence.

True's Insanity Plea.

As for Ronald True, who escaped execution on the plea of insanity, Muir was convinced that the man was sane. His view

on the plea of insanity in murder trials was that the testimony of experts required great care in accepting. If one took enough trouble it would be possible to get a specialist to say that almost any man accused of crime was insane. Muir was convinced that True's conduct during the proceedings was a clever pose from beginning to end.

In the Crippen case Muir was extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which the police officers had carried out their work. He strongly criticised them for not arresting Crippen before he made his escape.

Crippen convicted himself in the witness-box.

Although he in his way was an able man possessed of iron nerve, Muir wore him down until towards the end of the cross-examination his answers became wild and his guilt apparent.

Whitaker Wright Drama.

Among the criminals Muir defended was the financier Whitaker Wright, who was tried in the Chancery Courts and committed suicide when he was found guilty of fraud. He went to the lavatory and swallowed cyanide of potassium.

When he returned to the room [a consultation room in the courts], Sir George Lewis handed him a cigar and also a lighted match. He took the match, and, as he did so, Sir George could not help noticing that his hand was shaking violently. He seated himself by the fire and said something which his three companions could not understand. Suddenly a pronounced change came over his demeanour.

He rose, swayed, and collapsed in his chair; in a few minutes he was dead.

When the body came to be searched there was discovered upon it not only another tabloid of cyanide of potassium but also a six-chambered revolver fully loaded and fully cocked.

A Great Detective.

Muir had all the admiration in the world for the famous Frederick Wensley, who is now Chief Constable at Scotland Yard. He looked upon Wensley as one of the greatest detectives of all time, and, as some of our notorious criminals can testify, Wensley and Muir working in combination were about the most formidable couple any evil-minded person could encounter.

MANILA'S INCREASED POPULATION.

GOES UP BY 4,128 IN THREE MONTHS.

According to the *Manila Times*, Manila has grown in population by 4,128 inhabitants in the first quarter of this year, according to statistics compiled at the Philippine Health Service. Last year there were 310,296 people in the City.

During the first three months of 1927, however, the population increased to 320,394. The following are the number of persons of different nationalities residing there at present:—

Americans	3,134
Filipinos	204,137
Spaniards	1,955
Other Europeans	1,128
Chinese	17,598
All others	2,180
Total	320,394

THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF HANKOW.

HOPELESSNESS OF THE POSITION TO-DAY.

BORODIN THE PRINCIPAL RULER: THEN THE MOB.

In Hankow and the neighbouring cities of Wuchang and Hanyang, the capital of the Red "Nationalists," writes Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the *North China Daily News*, there are three classes of persons who are passionately eager to get away—the disillusioned patriots, the rogues who have made huge fortunes out of patronizing anarchy and the thousands of merchants who have been systematically looted. These cover nearly all classes but the Russian agitators and the mass of the riff-raff.

Glad To Sneak Away.

Such is the testimony of an intelligent and highly trained technical man, an American returned student, with whom the writer recently travelled for several days. "I went to Hankow," said he, "after receiving numerous and urgent appeals from Sun Fo, and others, in which I was promised everything. I spent several thousand dollars on my own expenses, received nothing and was so glad to sneak away that I should have been only too pleased to have yielded up all I had, if it had been necessary. Really it's a terrible place and I can never give you an adequate impression of conditions there. I can only say that it is an infernal Bedlam in which hundreds of men like myself from all parts of China have been caught and feel that they are going mad through association with madness. I suppose that I was infected with the 'Nationalist' fever when I went to Hankow, but I've certainly come away an 'Imperialist.' The only specific for the disease that is prevalent in these Red communities is the machine gun and it would be no kindness to China to use it sparingly."

The Hidden Hand.

"I had been promised a free hand as head of an important department and when I arrived it was duly installed. I soon learned, however, that I was not the master. The mob ruled my affairs as it rules everything else and the mob is controlled by the unseen hand that controls the propaganda funds. The administrator is a helpless figure-head. His only right, authority or reward is his right to help to loot the community, and that is being thoroughly and ruthlessly done. The hidden hand? Borodin, of course. He never appears any more, hasn't been seen for two months at least, but, through his more intimate agents, he controls the agitators, through the agitators the rabble, and through the rabble the Government. Spies are in every office and every attempt to leave the community is frustrated at the start. The control is perfect and one has to know a man very well indeed to venture a criticism."

Mob Always In The Right.

"The mob, moreover, is always right. They take what offices they like, for there is no other union headquarters, and they order supposedly high officials into the street. Eugene Chen was once hounded out of his office by a petty union. He phoned to the police and they, with their tongues in their cheeks, informed him that the proletariat now ruled and that he had no right to oppose the will of the people. He then phoned to the offices of the Central Executive Committee. They dared do nothing but informed the military and the latter reinstated Chen. In another instance six women, led by a former concubine of a Peking official, went to a public office and demanded that it be evacuated in favour of them—the Hupeh Women's League. The official community debated with the women but they finally had to be offered quarters in keeping with their own proposed importance. I once had the temerity to dismiss a worthless coolie with a

bad record. He went to the General Labour Headquarters and I had a huge strike on my hands, while all sorts of absurd demands were made.

A Municipal Council Meeting.

"By virtue of my position I was a member of the Municipal Council and attended the first meeting. We had scarcely settled ourselves when the building was rushed by 500 or 600 members of the Prostitutes' Union. We locked ourselves in but the women got into the rooms above us and jumped on the floor until we were covered with dust and fairly deafened. They wanted the removal of a 40 per cent. tax."

"Every one loots—simply by confiscation—and trade is impossible. Taking over any such institutions as a hospital or school simply means looting it and confiscating whatever funds can be attached. For instance there is a Roman Catholic Hospital patronized by a wealthy Chinese merchant and supported by subscription. The sisters are volunteers and the expenses are trifling in spite of the fact that they keep up 250 beds. The land was originally given by Tschun Hsiao Yao Nan. The police and some of my patriot colleagues evoked the scheme of denouncing this an 'imperialist' institution, because Tschun Hsiao was an 'imperialist' and the land given was public land which must be returned to the people. The result was that the wealthy Catholic merchant had a fund of \$70,000 which, it was thought, could be squeezed out of him if he were arrested as an 'imperialist.' I was frankly offered half this sum if I would approve the proposed confiscation."

"When I left they were proposing to 'take back' the International Hospital in the French Concession and I have no doubt they will do it. The French are resisting nothing and their Concession is being as freely used by the 'Nationalists'—workmen, armed soldiers, and the like—as though it had already been given over."

The Type Of Leader.

"I saw all the leaders and found no man of resolution or administrative capacity among them. Some, who are best known to foreigners, have accumulated great fortunes; the rest are despondent. But all want to leave. I was told on the best authority that Mrs. Sun Yat Sen is so badly frightened by the situation in which she is trapped that she is in tears most of the time."

"When I came to leave it was, of course, a flight. Through foreign friends I had contrived to arrange a steamer passage, but when I wanted to hurry aboard with my few pieces of baggage I ran into 'Nationalism' again in the persons of the water front coolies. There were four of them and they wanted 810 each to put my things on the steamer. I did rather better than most by paying 816 in all—for 50 cents worth of labour! This I did not begrudge, however, for I cannot tell you the relief it was to get out of that atmosphere."

Why Borodin Is In Hiding.

"I cannot tell you exactly how Borodin gets his money and how he spends it. I do know, though, that the monthly expenditure of the Soviet Consulate is between \$200,000 and \$300,000. I know that for one month while I was there they spent exactly \$235,000. There are a lot of young men who went to Hankow as enthusiasts and cannot get away, who are now fanatically anti-Red. I know personally quite a number who never go abroad unarmed. They patrol the streets hoping to see Borodin and get a shot at him. That is why he is never seen in public."

THE MAN WHO WAS NOT JOSTLED.

A GRIM REMINDER IN PUKOW.

Mr. Arthur Ransome of the *Manchester Guardian* gives the following picture of a scene in Pukow:

"The whole place was a jostling mass of soldiers, coolies carrying munitions, beggars, ponies and buffalo carts no doubt commandeered from wretched peasants. I saw only one man who was uncrowded. He stood on the bank just above the foreshore, looking across the river. He was not tall, but athletically built, and his face was without expression of any kind. It might have been a mask of yellow mud. He stood with his mouth half open, his eyes half closed. All around him there was a space of half a dozen yards. He was the only man whom no one jostled. Slung on his back was a sword of unusual pattern, with a long stout

handle to which were tied some stained rags. The blade of the sword was broad and short and encased in a scabbard of brown leather like the guard of an old-fashioned razor. The shape of it was the shape of a meat chopper. I asked whether the Chinese still fought with two-handed swords."

"That man does not fight," I was told. "I asked why he carried such a heavy and extraordinary sword. 'That man,' I was told, 'is the executioner.' I understood then how it was that he alone was not jostled by the crowd. Those beasts shunned him as cattle shun a butcher."

This was the skilled labourer who can cut off a man's head with a single powerful blow or destroy him slowly with a thousand small amputations made so cunningly that the victim does not die until the last slice. As I passed him he turned towards me. His mouth remained half open, his eyes half shut. He stared at me for a moment. I suppose I passed nearer to him than people usually do."

LAWN TENNIS.

THE RUMJAHNS WIN THE DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the third consecutive year the cousins Rumjahn—H. D. and S. A.—won the Doubles Championship of the Colony, the match taking place on the Hong Kong C.C.'s Stand Court yesterday evening, before a large attendance of spectators. The opposing pair were the well-known local Japanese players, T. Honda and A. Akiyama.

The scores—7-5, 6-4, 6-4—in favour of the Rumjahns gave a fair idea of the character of the contest, the winners, unquestionably, being the better all round combination. In some respects, however, the Japanese were by no means eclipsed, and they frequently gave their opponents quite a few anxious moments. Neither the new Singles Champion, S. A. Rumjahn, nor T. Honda, ex-champion, was particularly outstanding, as H. D. Rumjahn's all-round brilliant performance was easily the best. Occasionally, of course, both "S. A." and Honda showed up brilliantly, but it is evident that they excel much more as singles rather than as doubles players. Akiyama's performance was very sound and occasionally brilliant, though he is somewhat weak with his back-hand.

The Rumjahns won the first two games in good style but the third game went to the Japanese quite convincingly. The Rumjahns took the next in the sixth game, deuce was called three times before the Japanese won. At 3 all it seemed as though the holders were by no means to "walk away" with the match, and the hopes of the Indian players were further blighted when they lost 4-3. The Rumjahns, however, thanks particularly to "H. D.'s" wonderfully able display—won the next game, Honda and Akiyama, playing in fine fettle, brought the score to 5-5. By superior tactics the Indians secured the next two games and the set at 7-5. Deuce was frequently called in several of the games and some spirited rallies were splendidly performed.

The second set went much more convincingly to the Rumjahns, as they led practically throughout by two clear games, ultimately winning the set at 6-3.

The third set was at first even more in favour of the Indian players, who actually led by 4 clear games before the Japanese had won a game. They came away merely scoring three games in succession, bringing the score to 4-3. The Rumjahns, however, again asserted their superiority and brought the score to 5-3. Honda and Akiyama clung on tenaciously, again scored, and the struggle was over, when the next game was splendidly won by the redoubtable Rumjahns, who, having won the handsome Ho Fook trophy for the third time, are now its proud possessors.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At the conclusion of the match, Mr. T. E. Pearce in introducing Miss E. Harston who distributed the prizes, said that with the exception of the Club Singles Championship, the Final of the Open Doubles Championship brought the 1927 Tournament to an end.

Mr. Pearce paid a deserved tribute to the splendid work of the Tennis Sub-Committee and made particular mention of Mr. H. A. Nisbet, whose untiring efforts the Club owed in great degree. He also mentioned the good work of the Handicappers. He returned thanks to Mr. R. E. Lindsell who, he said, had sacrificed many evenings to be at the Hong Kong Cricket Club to umpire the matches. He thought that Mr. Lindsell had done this work exceptionally well and to the satisfaction of spectators and players alike. (Applause.)

Tennis experts had told him that the standard this year had been much higher than it had been for many years. He made reference to the visit in 1925 of the Americans (Snodgrass and the Kinsey Brothers) who showed Hong Kong people that the local standard was low in comparison to theirs and he was glad to hear that the younger generation had been impressed by the play of these visitors and that they had striven since then to improve their game.

Referring to the results of the tournament, Mr. Pearce said that they had to congratulate a new champion in the Open Singles Championship this year. He was sorry to see Ng Sze Kwong the old idol, failing to win the title again after having reached the Final, but he thought Ng Sze Kwong would be the first to admit that S. A. Rumjahn would be hard to beat for many years to come. The Challenge Cups presented by the late Mr. Ho Fook for the Open Doubles Championship, had been won outright by Messrs. H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn and new Cups were, therefore, needed for next year.

He, however, announced that a certain gentleman had generously offered to present another two Cups for competition. He reminded those present of the Exhibition Matches fixed for Wednesday (to-morrow), the proceeds of which would be devoted to a very good cause and he hoped, therefore, that the Stands would be filled as they had been in the last few matches.

Mr. Pearce concluded by thanking Miss Harston for being there to distribute the prizes.

THE RESULTS.

The successful competitors in the respective events were as follows:—Open Singles Championship of the Colony. Challenge Cup presented by the late Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., to be won three years in succession.—Winner, S. A. Rumjahn; runner-up, Ng Sze Kwong.

Open Doubles Championship of the Colony. Challenge Cup presented by the late Mr. Ho Fook to be won three years in succession.—Winners, H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn (1925, 1926 and 1927); runners-up, T. Honda and H. Akiyama.

Singles Handicap "A."—Winner, G. W. Sewell (owe 4/6); runner-up, L. M. S. Lloyd (rec. 4/6).

Singles Handicap "B."—Winner, R. G. Wilkerson (rec. 15/1); runner-up, J. R. Collins.

Handicap Doubles.—Winners, S. E. Green and D. S. Green (owe 3/6); runners-up, E. J. R. Mitchell and W. Hyde (owe 1/6).

Mixed Doubles.—Winners, Dr. R. E. Tottenham and Mrs. Tottenham (owe 15/3); runners-up, H. Owen Hughes and Mrs. M. Hall (owe 1/6).

Mr. Pearce then presented Miss Harston with a beautiful bouquet in a vase and called for three cheers for Miss Harston, which were heartily responded to.

YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

Club Singles.

Playing in the semi-final of the Club Singles Championship, S. E. Green, the holder in 1925 and 1926, met and defeated Major W. B. Stevenson by three sets to one and thus qualifies to meet G. W. Sewell in the Final to-day. The match will be played on the Stand Court commencing at 4.15 p.m.

Yesterday's match did not reach Championship standard and consisted of long drawn out base line duels at which both players were often at fault. Major Stevenson started very well and led by 5-2 in the first set, but allowed his opponent to draw level and eventually lost the set at 6-5. He showed up best in the third set, which he won at 6-2. Green's chief asset, as usual, was his drive and it was mainly by that stroke that he won the match.

Handicap Singles "A."

The final of the Handicap Singles "A" was also decided yesterday and resulted in straight sets win for G. W. Sewell (owe 4/6) over L. M. S. Lloyd (rec. 4/6). Sewell's ability in retrieving difficult shots was responsible for his victory, although Lloyd ran him very close in the first two sets.

The detailed scores of yesterday's matches were as follows:—

Open Doubles.

Final:—H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn beat T. Honda and H. Akiyama, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Club Singles.

Semi-final:—S. E. Green beat Major W. B. Stevenson, 8-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "A."

Final:—G. W. Sewell (owe 4/6) beat L. M. S. Lloyd (rec. 4/6), 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

EXHIBITION TENNIS.

FOR M.C.L. FUNDS.

The postponed Exhibition Matches in aid of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, will take place, weather permitting, at the Cricket Club, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (May 18th).

The players will be:—Mrs. Tottenham and Major Lucas v. Miss Lo and Mr. M. K. Lo. Colonel Russell-Brown and Dr. Tottenham v. Messrs. Rumjahn.

DAVIS CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 16th. France has eliminated Rumania, winning by 3 matches to nil.

Italy Beats Hungary.

BUDAPEST, May 16th. Italy beat Hungary by 3 matches to 2.

STORK BEATS REAPER IN PHILIPPINES.

Filipinos and Americans in Manila are multiplying fast, according to the Philippine Health Service. Statistics compiled by Dr. Guidote for the director of the bureau show that for every American that dies in the city, there are at least three who are born.

For every Filipino that dies, at least two are born. This tendency, however, is not true with Chinese and other nationalities residing here. The Chinese have almost the same birth and death rate per 1,000 residents.

Young men and women in Manila should marry early if they wish to live long. Reports obtained from the Health Service show that 252 men and 222 women, unmarried, died during the first quarter of this year.

On the other hand, the number of married men and women in the city who died during the same period is scarcely one-half that registered by bachelors and spinsters. —*Manila Times*.

A NEW TENNIS CLUB.

FORMED AT EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A.

TO START END OF MONTH.

As mentioned yesterday, for some time it has been hoped to form a Tennis Club in connection with the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon. The Y.M.C.A. has a large number of resident members, and there is a still larger band of non-resident members, so that there is no reason why such a club should not be attended with every success.

All it needs is the whole-hearted support of Y.M. members, and sufficient entries at the start to guarantee its success as a Club. There appears every likelihood of success judging by the meeting of members held last evening in the Lounge at the European Y.M.C.A. This meeting was the culmination of persistent work by the promoters of the Club.

Mr. J. H. Hunt (the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) presided over a large and enthusiastic attendance, and details regarding the proposed club were discussed at length.

It was eventually decided by a unanimous vote to form a Y.M.C.A. Tennis Club, and the meeting proceeded to elect its general committee, who will be responsible for the management of the Club.

This committee comprises the following members:—President, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, who is undoubtedly one of the best Presidents the Club could secure; Vice-President, Mr. C. C. Hickling; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Baxter; Hon. Membership Secretary, Mr. E. W. Raiton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. W. Sampson, with Messrs. A. A. Dand, C. R. S. Johnson and W. Hyde.

It is hoped to secure the membership of 100, which is really necessary to assure success in every direction. The membership fee has been fixed at \$1 per month, a very moderate sum, for what the Club proposes to offer.

Courts, ready for play, have been secured at King's Park and it is hoped to make a start at the end of this month. It is too late to enter the Tennis League this season, but if the Club develops and produced good players, as it should do, we shall see at least one, if not more teams, competing next year.

The meeting discussed rules and regulations, and formulated a draft of these. It has been decided to call a general meeting members of the Club in the near future, when other schemes, such as the admittance of associate lady members will be considered.

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS SEIZED.

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ARREST POACHERS FROM FORMOSA.

THE SECOND CASE WITHIN A WEEK.

For making incursions into Philippine waters in violation of Philippine Customs regulations, two Japanese fishing vessels, the *Taisho Maru* and *Taiji Maru*, were (as briefly mentioned by Reuter at the time) seized at Calayan Island, one of the Babuyan Group, by Constabulary and Customs authorities on Saturday, May 7th, says the *Manila Times*.

The *Taisho Maru* is manned by seven fishermen, and the *Taiji Maru* by a crew of sixteen. The crews of both vessels were arrested.

The *Taisho Maru*, was first reported fishing near Calayan by Antonio Mato, patron of the launch *Delfin* of the Aparri custom house, early on the morning of May 7th. The launch *Delfin* was boarded on the same day by Lieutenant Delarmente and eight soldiers, and the customs inspector at Aparri. All proceeded to Calayan and found the fishing boat already under arrest by local authorities. The government launch towed the *Taisho Maru* to Aparri, and on this return trip the vessel *Taiji Maru* was seen also near Calayan. She was forthwith seized and also towed to Aparri.

The *Taisho Maru* is loaded with merchandise, and the other vessel with fish, according to the customs telegram. Both are from Formosa. The seizure of these two Japanese boats is the second within a week, the first seizure having been reported last week. Then it was the Japanese vessel *Kon Lon* from Formosa that was captured near Calayan island. This boat is also at Aparri now, its case being in the hands of the insular collector of customs for decision.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Devanha*, from Hong Kong, arrived Marseilles on the 14th inst. at 7 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on the 15th inst. at 3 p.m. left yesterday at 2 a.m., and is due at Kobe to-morrow at 6 a.m.

Silk forwarded from Hong Kong by the *Empress of Russia* on April 20th, arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on May 12th, having been 22 days in transit.



THERE is no worry or anxiety in rearing baby healthily and happily, even in a tropical climate, when Glaxo is used as baby's food.

Glaxo is the food that has been used to rear the children in five Royal Nurseries. Court Physicians see that Royal Babies have the best and most nourishing food—that is why Glaxo has been chosen.

Give your baby Glaxo and watch the difference after a few days: see how restfully he sleeps, how contented he is and how steadily he increases in weight. Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Vitamin Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., SOLE AGENTS.



SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD. HONG KONG.



THE PICNIC SEASON HAS STARTED

Let BEAR BRAND MILK

serve all your needs. It is delicious in Ice Cream. Can be carried with no inconvenience for use in Tea, or by itself—Children love it and it is absolutely safe. [A.F.B.]

CHINESE AT ADEN.

AN AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT WAR.

PEKING, May 3rd. The use of Chinese coolie labour in France and elsewhere during the Great War is still having serious results. Many of these workers managed to smuggle themselves into the towns along the Mediterranean Sea and hide themselves until the steamers left the docks. A band of these adventurers, loathe John's Park) on May 12th, having been 22 days in transit.

colony in Arabia. Due to the fact that none of these Chinese were able to eke out a living in a foreign land, the larger portion, on the verge of starvation, relied upon the generosity of the British to extradite them from the exiled area. Many have already been transported back to this country by English vessels but at the present time a large group are in dire distress at Aden. The British Minister has sent a Note to the Waichiau asking the Chinese Government to make some arrangements for these wanderers as all are about to succumb because of lack of proper food-stuffs.—*Chung Mei*.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN HUNAN.

CHINESE PASTOR STONED TO DEATH.

CHANGSHA THE STORM CENTRE.

The following news items have been received recently from Hunan by letter and telegram, says a recent number of the *North China Daily News*:

The Province of Hunan seems to be going through another very serious anti-Christian agitation, almost as bitter and better organized, in some places, than during the Christmas season last year. The most bitter and virulent form has taken place at Yochow, where a Christian Chinese Pastor, Cheng Tso Chin, was stoned to death by farmers. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the fact that Pastor Cheng was posting up some proclamations issued by the officials asking the people to protect mission property and Christian work. He was thus accused of being an Imperialist and seeking the protection of toleration treaties, and the farmers took him and actually stoned him to death. There has been some very bitter persecution in other places, and some of the Christian leaders have had to flee.

The Bitter Centre Of Changsha.

Changsha is probably the next most bitter centre of this anti-Christian movement. Sianktan which is not far from Changsha takes on pretty much the colour of the movement in Changsha. It is often remarked that "what happens in Changsha to-day will be sure to happen in Sianktan to-morrow of the next day." Most of the Mission property is occupied by soldiers or unions or schools; in some cases written agreements are presented asking to borrow the property, but that is only a form. The Fuh-shing Girls' School at Changsha was occupied first by soldiers and now by 5th Chinese students—some sort of student's organization. The beautiful campus has become a public place and as a recent letter naively says: "A public park without a manager."

The buildings of the Hunan Bible Institute have been occupied. The buildings of the United Evangelical Mission have been thoroughly ransacked, even the glass being removed from the windows. Several buildings on the campus of Yale in China have been taken over for use by a military academy and order is maintained. The residences are occupied by soldiers or protected by servants. All the trees on the campus which shaded adjoining farm land have been cut down by order of the Farmers' Union, which is now in control in Changsha.

Position in Southern Hunan.

Southern Hunan has not been hit so hard by the recent stir up. There has been some looting and petty thieving of foreign residences at Hengchow, and one residence occupied by soldiers and an organized three day anti-Christian programme was broken up without effecting much, though reports say that the situation is very uncertain there. The Compradore of the Presbyterian Hospital had to flee for fear he would be asked to open up the drug and store rooms and hand out the stores and drugs on hand. The situation in Chongchow seems to be better than any of the above named places and Christian boarding schools are still carrying on there.

Many reports and rumours of killing and capturing the idle rich at Changsha were somewhat exaggerated, but some have been killed without trial, since this method did not produce the money, the new method is to throw them into gaol and persecute them until their money is produced. Many have tried to flee and some have got away. These refugees from Changsha are now being arrested by telegram on their arrival in Wuhan.

Even with all this terrorism, reports show that conditions are better than a few weeks back. The German business community at Changsha is apparently not being disturbed. It has been reported that all the German China Inland Missionaries in Hunan have been ordered out and are to take up their residence in Hankow until conditions get better.

Serious Period For The Church.

The Liang-Hu Synod of the Church of Christ in China met in Hankow on April 28th and was well attended. Only two presbyteries, Shenchow, Hunan, and Ichang, Hupeh, were not represented. One of the incidents of this meeting was the memorial service held for the Martyred Pastor Cheng of Yochow, who was an officer of the Synod.

Helplessness Of Officials.

Reports have come from Liling, Sianktan and other places that foreigners' private houses have been entered and much personal property stolen or destroyed. The officials are helpless, and there is little hope of saving any private personal property as long as the present lawlessness prevails.

LET US PRESERVE EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

A FRENCH PLEA FOR FOREIGN UNANIMITY.

"A CRIME TO ABANDON THESE RIGHTS."

[BY M. A. VANDELET, EDITOR OF "L'ECHO DE CHINE"]

The proverbial hatred of the Chinese for the foreigner, the abominable acts committed, either by Southerners or Northerners since the beginning of hostilities, as well from their own point of view as from that of occidentals, who take no sides in their quarrels but pay the consequences nevertheless, proves that China is still too deep in the Dark Ages to understand our mentality and to judge us with understanding.

The infiltration of Bolshevism into China has set back this country by two centuries, and to-day we have more need for the protection of our own judges than during the most trouble epochs in the reign of the Emperor Kuang Su. Our governments would indeed commit a crime if they abandoned these rights, indispensable to our security.

This instinctive British "keeping at a distance" of the Chinese is perhaps a cause of the boycottings of which they are the victims; but it is not less true, that as the British think, nearly all foreigners are driven by force of circumstances to think also.

The British Colonisers have always adopted an attitude which has inspired caution on the side of a part of this race (not the whole), while the Latins, more communicative and naturally inclined to confidences, have allowed a too great degree of intimacy, which it now becomes necessary to abandon. The sentiment of hatred of the whites is not felt by all Chinese, but it is felt particularly by those who have allowed themselves to be influenced by Moscow. The Russian Bolsheviks see in British stand-offishness a vulnerable point and have used it fully in their attempts to aggravate the situation. On the other hand the Chinese masses, ethnographically ignorant, have massed all whites in their primitive hatred for the British, a matter made more easy by the fact that for them all "big noses" are, in any case, devils.

Past and present events show that a portion of the Chinese people have long detested us without distinction of nationality; and before this indisputable fact the coming together of all foreigners is rendered necessary as the only means of resisting the present movement, which has no real political reason except to play the game of the Russian Soviets.

Lessing ground in Europe, the Moscow group are endeavouring to create in the Orient an exploitable dominion, and their choice has fallen on China. The whole thing is to know whether we are disposed to allow them to have their way without resistance.

Let us speak no more of the welfare of the Chinese, for this slogan has lost its force. Let us speak only of defending the rights which we have acquired, and when the degree of civilisation attained by China does not permit our yet abandoning. In acting with frankness we will not gain the sympathy of all the people of this country—but we will preserve our prestige, which is preferable.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 15th.
Aegleor (Blue Funnel), due May 27th.
Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 20th.
Anafura (E. & A.), due July 4th.
Automedon (Blue Funnel), due May 21st.
Benlond (Ben Line), due May 20th.
Desana (Melchers), due May 19th.
Devotion (Blue Funnel), due June 23rd.
Fulda (Melchers), due May 31st.
Helvius (Blue Funnel), due June 23rd.
Izium (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kalyan (P. & O.), due June 6th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Machon (Blue Funnel), due June 12th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due May 29th.
Novara (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due June 5th.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due June 17th.
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
Santhia (B.I. & Apcar), due tomorrow.
Sarpodon (Blue Funnel), due May 25th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due June 6th.
Tandu (E. & A.), due May 31st.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due July 29th.

DRY ECZEMA TROUBLED BABY

Tossed and Cried at Night. Cuticura Heals.

"From a baby six months old my little daughter was troubled with a dry eczema which first appeared in a rash around her mouth and chin, behind her ears and on her back. The irritation caused her to scratch which made the eruptions bleed and spread. At night she tossed and cried and nearly wore me out."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two months she was completely healed, after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment."

(Signed) Mrs. S. Botterell, Clacton Rd., Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, Eng.

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Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: 2, Newbury & Son, Ltd., 11, Essex St., London, E.C.1.

Write for full particulars.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Hong Kong Observatory, May 16th.		
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date 6 a.m.	On Date 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.92	29.87	29.81
Temperature...	80	77	85
Humidity...	77	91	74
Wind—			
Direction...	E	Calm	S
Force...	4	0	1
Weather...	B	OF	C
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 15th: 80
Lowest open-air Temperature, 16th: 76

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 17th to 23rd, 1927.

Day of Week	Date of Month	High Water.			Low Water.		
		Hong Kong Time.	Height.	Standard Time.	Hong Kong Time.	Height.	Standard Time.
Tues.	17	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.	h. m.	a. m.
		9 3	6 8	3 6	2 5		
Wed.	18	10 23	4 7	4 17	1 1		
		m 9 29	7 1	m 3 30	2 8		
Thur.	19	11 8	4 4	4 58	0 9		
		m 9 58	7 3	m 3 51	3 0		
Fri.	20	m 0 1	4 1	m 4 11	3 2		
		m 10 34	7 8	m 6 38	0 9		
Sat.	21	m 1 25	3 8	m 4 28	8 4		
		m 11 15	7 2	m 7 30	1 0		
Sun.	22	m 3 8	3 7	m 5 0	8 6		
		m 0 6	7 0	m 8 24	1 1		
Mon.	23	m 4 34	3 9	m 5 48	8 8		
		m 1 12	6 6	m 9 41	1 2		

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "MIRZAPUR".
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 16TH MAY, 1927.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 5th June, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4926]

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by KEATING'S BRITISH MADE

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCKS—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up to
8,000 Tons Displacement
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

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WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.4, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th May, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 18th May, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 80 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th May, 1927. [4929]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KASHMIR"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13TH MAY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

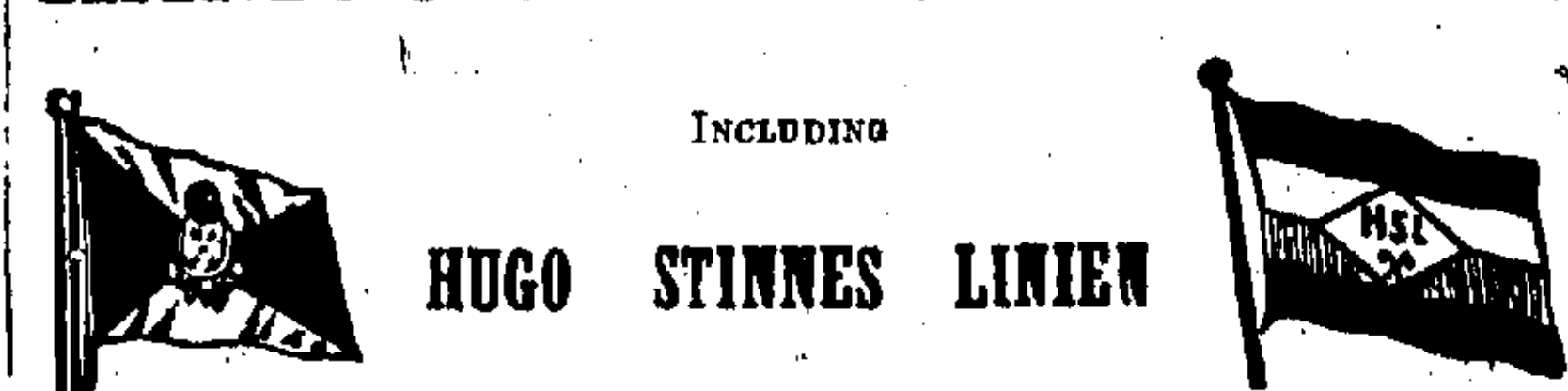
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 2nd June, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1927. [4923]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Japan:—
M.S. "RAMSES" (H.L.) ... due here on or about the 1st June
M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.L.) ... due here on or about the 10th June
M.S. "VOITLAND" (H.L.) ... due here on or about the 1st July
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.L.) ... due here on or about the 14th July

HOMEWARD

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—
+ S.S. "HESSEN" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 16th May
+ S.S. "PREUSSEN" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 10th June
+ S.S. "TIRPITZ" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 22nd June
+ M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 8th July
+ M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 13th July

+ Calling at Valencia, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
+ Calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.
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s.s. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 22nd May.

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ATHOS II ...	...	...	24th May
D'ARTAGNAN ...	...	...	7th June
ANGERS ...	...	...	21st June
PORTHOS ...	22nd April	...	31st June
SPHINX ...	8th May	...	14th July
PAUL LECAT ...	20th May	...	19th July
	3rd June	...	2nd Aug.

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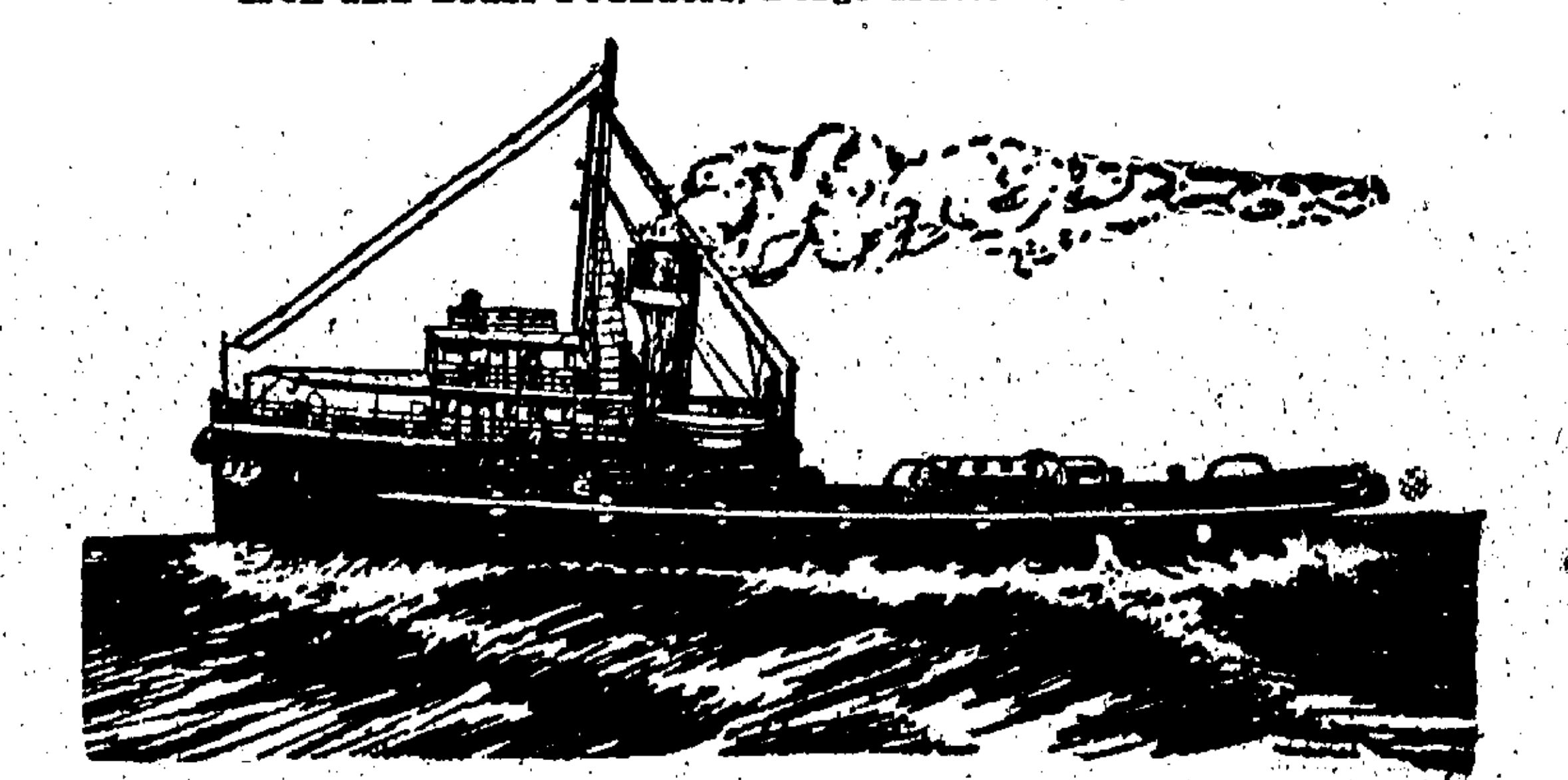
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uilt, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven, umberable and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. W. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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STEAMERS.	H. Kong.	S'hai.	Kobe	Y'hama.	V'ancouver.
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 13
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 22	July 25
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 5
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 7

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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MONTROSE	June 24	E/AMERICA	31
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SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
May 17	May 19	EMPERESS OF CANADA	May 28
June 7	June 9	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 20

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THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	
TAIYO MARU	Tuesday, 31st May, at Noon
TENYO MARU	Monday, 19th June, at Noon
KOREA MARU	Tuesday, 28th June
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.	
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 21st May, at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU	Saturday, 4th June, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	Saturday, 19th June
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
MISHIMA MARU (calls Zambouanga)	Wednesday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd June
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
MURORAN MARU	Saturday, 28th May
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
BOKUYO MARU	Wednesday, 8th June, at Noon
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	
WAKASA MARU	Saturday, 28th May
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.	
ATAGO MARU	Thursday, 26th May
ASUKA MARU	Thursday, 18th June
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.	
DELGOA MARU	Wednesday, 10th June
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
YAMAGATA MARU	Saturday, 21st May
MOJI MARU	Monday, 30th May
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TANGO MARU	Saturday, 21st May
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
MITO MARU (calls Moji)	Thursday, 19th May
ORYON MARU (Moji direct)	Thursday, 19th May
LYONS MARU	Monday, 30th May
HAKOZAKI MARU	Monday, 30th May

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 21st of June.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Afrika"	21st May	21st June
M.S. "Malaya"	12th June	—
M.S. "Danmark"	10th July	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGOES FAIR.

HEAVY ENTRIES.

The number of vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was considerably increased, but only a fair amount of freight was discharged here and carried for other ports.

Out of the 21 vessels entered only thirteen were discharged here. The total amount of general merchandise unloaded was 13,841 tons. Of these, 7,395 tons were contributed by six British steamers.

The two best returns were 2,449 tons on the s.s. *Helios* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag, and 2,400 tons by the *President Lincoln* and the *Talamba*.There were also a shipment of coal amounting to 5,575 tons unloaded here from the s.s. *Shinsei Maru No. 1* from Chinwangtao.Freights for ports beyond Hong Kong totalled 17,387 tons. Three British vessels accounted for 3,480 tons. The two best returns were shown by Japanese steamers. The *Tenyo Maru* from Kobe and Manila was responsible for 5,190 tons and the s.s. *Dakar Maru* from Yokohama and Shanghai, 3,759 tons.

There were 21 arrivals and 8 departures. The nationalities were:—British, 6 arrivals and 2 departures; American, 2 arrivals; Portuguese, 1 arrival; Norwegian, 2 arrivals; Japanese, 7 arrivals and 4 departures; Chinese, 3 arrivals; German, 1 departure; and Dutch, 1 departure.

The following were the cargo contributors:—

S.S. *Chak Sang* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 300 tons general for Hong Kong and 310 tons for other ports.S.S. *Yaching* (British) from Foochow and Swatow, 409 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Talamba* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, 1,950 tons general for Hong Kong and 170 tons for other ports.S.S. *Tean* (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow, 1,677 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Kwongchow* (British) from Bangkok and Swatow, 1,098 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Mizapora* (British) from London and Singapore, 1,370 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,000 tons for other ports.S.S. *President Lincoln* (American) from Seattle and Shanghai, 2,400 tons general for Hong Kong, and 2,500 tons for other ports.S.S. *President Lincoln* (American) from Manila, 307 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,768 tons for other ports.S.S. *Norviken* (Norwegian) from Singapore and Hoihow, 700 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Helios* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag, 2,419 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Shinsei Maru No. 1* (Japanese) from Chinwangtao, 5,575 tons coal for Hong Kong.S.S. *Tsuyama Maru* (Japanese) from Kobe and Manila, 65 tons general for Hong Kong and 5,190 tons for other ports.S.S. *Ryoko Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen, 290 tons general for Hong Kong.

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

GALLANT HARBOUR RESCUE.

ANOTHER JUNK PIKED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The Kowloon wharves were again lined with big liners yesterday and presented a busy scene. There was an "all white Empress liner" and a "President" boat, and but for an unfavourable tide, she would have also accommodated the *President Lincoln* and the *Talamba*."Leung Kwong" Inquiry.
At 10.30 a.m. to-morrow a Marine Court of Inquiry will sit to examine the circumstances attending the *Leung Kwong* disaster.The "President" Liners.
Arriving here late on Sunday night with 32 saloon passengers and a great quantity of cargo from Seattle via Shanghai, the s.s. *President Lincoln* sailed yesterday evening for Manila. She will return to Hong Kong from that port and sail for San Francisco on May 24th.The *President Lincoln* also brought a full capacity of passengers from Manila yesterday. She is due to sail for Shanghai and Seattle to-morrow at 9 a.m.Harbour Ferry Incident.
But for the plucky action of a Chinese passenger, a Chinese woman would undoubtedly have met her death on Saturday. She was crossing from Shamshui to Hong Kong on the ferry *Man Hing*, and when in mid-stream, she accidentally fell overboard. The strong current carried her away rapidly, and while everyone on the ferry was gasping with wide opened eyes, a Chinese coolie jumped to the rescue with all his clothes on. He swam to where the woman was last seen, and as he reached the spot, the woman came up for the third time. He at once grasped her, and had much difficulty in keeping her head above water until the launch turned round to pick them up. Neither of them were the worse for their wetting.Miscellaneous.
The B.I. liner *Talamba* was unable to berth at Kowloon Wharf on arrival on Sunday morning owing to low water, but came alongside yesterday morning. The *President Lincoln* was also unable to berth for the same reason yesterday morning, and remains at a buoy until sailing.A leper was brought from Singapore by the s.s. *Talamba*. He will be sent to the leper district at Canton. Goods classified as dangerous—282 tons of sodium sulphide—were manifested by the s.s. *Rokyo Maru* from Valparaiso and Moji.

(Continued on next column.)

S.S. *Dakar Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai, 75 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,759 tons for other ports.S.S. *Wing Wo* (Chinese) from Fort Bayard, 200 tons general for Hong Kong.S.S. *Hai Yen* (Chinese) from Canton, 700 tons general for other ports.Chinese Passengers.
During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 2,553 Asiatic deck passengers entered into the Colony. Of these, 1,375 were brought by the s.s. *Talamba* from Singapore, and 430 by the s.s. *Hatching* from Foochow and Swatow.Marine Court.
Yesterday, before Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court, the master of a cargo junk, belonging to the A.P.C., was fined \$10 for anchoring in the Naval anchorage.

A representative from the A.P.C. said that the junk people were under the impression that they were within the area of the A.P.C. jetty.

Another Junk Picked.
A trading junk, registered at Macao, was attacked by pirates in the Canton Delta at the beginning of this month. She left Canton for Macao with a cargo of plums and firewood, and when off Wongtinhu, near Kuso, a launch with a black funnel with red top came alongside, and ten pirates, all armed, boarded the junk.

They intimidated the crew and after binding them and locking them in the hold, the pirates towed the junk to a nearby island.

The mistress of the junk, two other women, and a little boy, were marooned on the island, being left bound and gagged while the launch resumed its course with the junk in tow.

Twenty-four hours later a passing trading junk took off the women and boy, and on the following day, arriving at Shek Koo Chau, transferred them to a fishing boat bound for Cheungchau.

The Water Police received a report of the affair from the women when the fishing boat arrived at Cheungchau during the week-end. It was stated that the husbands of the two younger women were taken off by the pirated junk, and their fate is unknown.

"Tung On" Smart Rescue.
The officers and crew of the s.s. *Tung On* are to be congratulated for their smart rescue of a Chinese passenger while at sea. From the time of the alarm to the time when she resumed her course, only 17 minutes had elapsed.It appears that the alarm was given during Sunday morning when the s.s. *Tung On* was on her way back to Hong Kong from Canton. The vessel was going at about 13 to 14 knots, and the man was soon some way astern. The *Tung On* immediately put about, and in a very short space of time, she was quite close to the unfortunate man. A life-buoy was flung within easy distance, and a life-boat was also lowered. The man was picked up and brought on board with a minimum of fuss and delay and the ship then resumed her course."Empress of Canada."
With a full passenger list the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived here yesterday from Vancouver, Japan and Shanghai. Disembarking here were about 50 saloon passengers, 30 second class, 70 third class and 185 steerage passengers. Through passengers totalled about 60, of whom, 15 were travelling first class.During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 2,553 Asiatic deck passengers entered into the Colony. Of these, 1,375 were brought by the s.s. *Talamba* from Singapore, and 430 by the s.s. *Hatching* from Foochow and Swatow.Marine Court.
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BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR:

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT	ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN"	Havre, London, & Hamburg ... 6th June.
S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO"	Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th July.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW"	Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 13th Aug.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th June.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th May.

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Molloth, Ludorika Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—
Telephone: Central 4791.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND). MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"NYANZA"	7,023	25th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, B'bay & Karachi.
"MOBEA"	10,953	28th May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	11th June	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	9th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	15,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHA"	7,754	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,918	10th June	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	8,956	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hobei, Oahu, Kolambagau, Tawao, Timor, Durin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	17th May, 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,918	19th May, 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka.
"TREBARTHA"	4,597	24th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	27th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	24th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NOVARA"	6,989	28th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	15,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Aug.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	19th Aug.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Sept.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	16th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Sept.	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.

* Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steaming on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Loading about

m.v. "SUMATRA" ... 20th May, 1927

m.v. "JAPAN" ... 8th June, 1927

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Loading about

m.v. "BENARES" ... 29th June

m.v. "NANKING" ... 14th July

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
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Hong Kong. Canton.

